Let Us Be the Corner-Stone
Of the Construction of
Greater East Asia!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

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In News Spotlight

RESISTANCE WHITHER?

Signs of Deterioration on Chungking's War Front Increase as Fighting Morale Droops And Troops Flock to Join Nanking's Cause

The flagging morale of Chungking remnants stationed in Yunnan Province has been manifested by the desertion of Chungking military officers who have settled in Laokai, north of French Indo-China to carry on illegal business transactions, states the Yomiuri.

The morale of the soldiers has been particularly deteriorating since the fierce bombing of Hokow by the Japanese Air Force, the dispatch adds. This town, which is situated on the junction of the Nanchi River and the Red River, was divastated by the large-scale raids of the Japanese Air Force and is now in ruins and deserted.

Sympathizing with the destitute residents of this region who are suffering from a shortage of food, the French Indo-Chinese authorities issued passes some time ago to some 200 villagers, granting them the privilege of shopping in Laokai which is separated from Hokow by the 50 meter-wide Nanchi River.

The villagers, however, are permitted to purchase only a restricted amount of daily necessities, including five kilograms of rice, one liter of soya-bean sauce, 200 grams of sugar, some dried and fresh fish, one kilogram of water-buffalo meat, two cigarettes and one box of matches. The purchase of wool and cotton clothing materials is permitted once a week.

The dispatch discloses instances of flagrant illegal transactions in Laokai. All the junks along the western side of the Nanchi River are used for underhand purposes, the report states, adding that sampans can be seen hustling over the river under cover of night. One kilogram of salt which costs six to seven sen in Hanoi is sold for 35 sen at Laokai and ¥1.20 at any point further north.

Behind Hokow lies the quarters of the 54th Chungking Division. Occasionally army officers of this unit come to Laokai to engage in illegal transactions. It is rumored that Lieutenant Chin of the 184th Yunnan Army has gathered an enormous profit of 20,000 piastres in shady dealings.

The Sixth Central Army which was defeated by the Japanese Forces on the northern sector of Burma is now stationed at a point east of Kumming. In Yunnan Province only the western area is administered by Lung Yun while the remaining portion is under the control of the Military Committee. Even the Yunnan Railway is under the supervision of the Central Army. It is rumored that Lung Yun was deprived of his military power because his son, a brigade commander, had been found guilty by the Central Army of smuggling goods.

That Chungking remnants are suffering from an acute food shortage was revealed by Lieutenant Teng who had recently surrendered to the Japanese Forces. He stated that trains run from Mengtze to Hokow only once a day. The soldiers are said to be subsisting on onions, potatoes and some rice."

Chiang Officer Joins Nanking

Disillusioned by the Chungking army's futile resistance against the Imperial Forces, Lei Wen-li, commander of the second raiding forces, who has decided to fight on the first line of the Communist mopping-up operations in North China, made a declaration on March 13 that he will join the National Government of China together with his troops, according to Domei.

Extremely disturbed at the news that their leader had been taken captive, Lei's troops were no longer able to retain their fighting spirit against the Japanese Forces. Reflecting this sentiment among them, they filed a petition with the commander of a certain Japanese Unit on March 12, declaring that they would join the National Government.

Pleased with the attitude of his troops, the erstwhile commander Lei is now scheduled to ceremonize the allegiance of his former soldiers, totaling 25,000 in number, in the near future.

Thus, it is admitted that Yu Hsueh-chung who is fighting in Shangtun Province has been deprived of 70,000 soldiers formerly under command of Wu Hua-wen and Li Yung-ping both of whom joined the National Government some time ago, and that his remnant forces have now dwindled to a single body of the 114th division, thereby suggesting that the collapse of his fighting strength is imminent.

Press Comments

Monday, March 15, 1943
ASAHI—Rendition of Concessions
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Eden's Visit to U.S.

Rendition of Concessions

ASAHI—Negotiations regarding the retrocession of Japanese exclusive concessions in China were continued on the basis of the already fixed policy since last January between the Japanese Government and the National Government of China, and yesterday at Nanking an arrangement for its details and attached matters were signed, the new arrangement to become effective on March 30.

This problem had been carried to just a step before solution by virtue of the Sino-Japanese agreement signed on January 9 this year, simultaneously with the Nanking Government's declaration of war on America and Britain. But, going further back to the past, prospects for solution are seen to have been afforded already by the Konoye Statement. Throughout all this a spirit of amity and understanding has long existed between the two Governments as to the retrocession of concessions. Thus the new arrangement may well be said to have furnished another "pulley," as it were, in the working out of this amity relationship on the road to Sino-Japanese cooperation.

The eight Japanese exclusive concessions at Tientsin, Hankow, Suchow, Hangchow, Shasi, Chungking, Amoy and Fuchow have all come to be held by Japanese hands mainly by virtue of the Shimonoseki treaty signed immediately after the Sino-Japanese war and its additional agreements. Therefore, the history of those exclusive concessions is seen to date back to the past of nearly half a century ago. And although the Sino-Japanese war, on the one hand, has thus proved effective in making the approach of these two great nations in Greater East Asia perceptibly conspicuous, the fact is neither deniable that it has, on the other hand, furnished a cause which made Occidental nations hold the Ching dynasty in contempt, bringing the consequence of accelerating their aggression of China. Further, when the Occidental powers once succeeded completely in reducing China to the status of their semi-colony, they maneuvered, upon cessation of the last World War coupled with the expiry of the treaty for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, to estrange the relations between Japan and China, and at the Washington Conference they "flew a kite" of abrogation of unequal treaties concluded with China.

That the Washington Treaty was particularly hard and unbearably exacting against Japan need not be reiterated, but in another aspect the treaty, even in several points which ostensibly appeared to have been well-meant for China, was not devised for honest enforcement. In fact, even as to relinquishment of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions, America and Britain declared its practice so belatedly only 20 and cdd years after the conclusion of the treaty, when Japan announced its practice on January 9 this year. That even this step taken by America and Britain was merely a diplomatic tactic to exert a restraint on Japan is patent.

However, the actual retrocession of Japanese exclusive concessions differs entirely from this Anglo-American step. In the present step Japan is going to take, she is demonstrating, both nominally and virtually, the very fact of their waging war conjointly for their life or death. In the case of America and Britain, the step they took was one of falsehood and deception, while in our case the step taken reflects our sincerity thoroughly. It is to be rightly expected under the situation that the Government and people of New China will give thorough understanding to the perfect prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the common position of Japan and China on the road to the prosecution of the War.

Germany and the Soviet Union previously retroceded their concessions in China, while Italy, France and other countries showed their friendship toward the National Government at Nanking when they followed suit after the announcement of the Japanese Government of its rendition of concessions in China. The United States, Britain and other enemy countries have likewise copied

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Epochal Concession Pact Signed

The above scene, telephotoed from Shanghai, was taken yesterday at Nanking where the formal signing of the new Agreement concerning the enforcement of rendition of exclusive Japanese concessions to the National Government of the Republic of China was carried out by high representatives of both governments.

GOEBBELS GIVES WARNING TALK

Blasts Reds, Jews On 10th Year of Reich Propaganda Ministry

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, March 13.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, again warned against the menace of Bolshevism and Jewry, in the course of an interview with foreign correspondents in Berlin, today, the 10th Anniversary of the Establishment of the German Propaganda Ministry.

In reply to a question as to what he thinks of Britain's war objective, Dr. Goebbels declared:

"The British press envisages three aspects in the European situation after the war. They are restoration of conditions before the war, construction of a New Order in Europe by the Axis Powers, and the Bolshevization of the whole of Europe. The first condition means that Britain, as in the period before the outbreak of the War, would place all European countries in the state of the so-called 'balance of power' and avail itself of conflicts among them to gain undue profit. Such a condition, however, can never be realized, from our point of view.

"Europe can see only two alternative conditions, victory of the Axis or total Bolshevization. Germany is the only nation that can save the whole of Europe from the danger of Bolshevism. It is absolutely impossible for the Anglo-American armed forces to expulse the Soviet armies from the European Continent, in place of Germany."

Speaks on Raids

Asked to air his view regarding the intensified bombing of German cities by the Royal Air Force, the Reich Propaganda Minister declared that Germany has no intention what-

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Evatt Warns Australians

Domei

LISBON, March 14.—Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt today again warned the people of Australia that the Japanese Forces are a threat to Australia, it is reported from Canberra.

"The threat of the Japanese Forces to Australia has not at all been reduced," he said. "The Australian Government has repeatedly warned various anti-Axis nations of this menace, and only recently those countries began to recognize the importance of the Pacific war situation, and have realized the danger of underestimating Japan's fighting strength. Furthermore, Australia must positively cooperate for the world's reconstruction after the conclusion of the present war, but for that end, even during the war diplomatic activities cannot be slighted."

Eden Sees U.S. War Chiefs

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 14.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden called on Secretary of War Henry Stimson, and then also conferred with Secretary of Navy Frank Knox today, it is reported from Washington.

Return of Concession in Hankow Praised by Japanese Old-Timer

Domei

HANKOW, March 15.—Heartily hailing the formal return to China of the Japanese concession at Hankow, which is going into effect on March 30, Jusaku Hosai, Vice-President of the Japanese Residents' Association in Hankow, stated as follows:

"It was in July 1898, that an agreement was reached between Japan and China on the establishment of the local Japanese concession, and that was the year that I first arrived here to settle down. Forty-five years have already passed since then, through such epochal events as the Russo-Japanese War, the European War and the China Affair. At present, Japanese nationals in Hankow total 13,000—a sharp increase compared with the less than 1,000 some 35 years ago.

"Vividly reflecting the ever-expanding Japanese national strength, a number of prominent concerns such as the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Nisshin Steamship Company began to establish its concession, being preceded by Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Italy in the order mentioned. However, Japan, together with France, has been one of the two remaining Powers, still retaining its special rights in China.

"At the time of the outbreak of the China Affair, we, 2,000 Japanese were forced to leave here in a sorrowful mood, but I feel most joyful over the happy rebirth of New China today, five years since then, and also over the return of our concession for the general welfare of reborn China.

"All the Japanese residents in Hankow, not to mention myself, from the bottom of our hearts congratulate the swift development of new-born China."

EDEN PLANNING TO SEE STALIN

Ired Refugee Polish Regime Will Remove Offices to Washington

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, March 14.—The British attitude toward the Soviet Union has recently shown a notable turn to traditional realism, and the Times, London, has even remarked that Britain must try to bring about a reconciliation with the Soviets.

Because of this British attitude, Premier Josef Stalin is reported to be favorably disposed toward the visit of British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden to the United States. A Stockholm report also reports that upon finishing his visit to Washington, Eden will immediately proceed to the Soviet Union.

But as the British attitude toward the Soviets becomes friendly, the refugee Polish government in England is feeling quite dissatisfied. Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski of Poland is reported to have notified the British Foreign Office that the refugee Polish Government will remove its office from London to Washington, according to Stockholm reports.

Premier General Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa criticized the attitude of the United States toward the Soviet Union and urged the improvement of relations with the Soviet in his address before Parliament on March 12. Previous to this, a motion was submitted to the Parliament of the Union of South Africa for severing diplomatic relations with the Soviet and also for dissolving the Communist Party, but it was rejected by a small margin of votes.

The complicated British-American-Soviet relation is thus even felt in South Africa. At any rate, it is clearly evident that with regard to the Soviet Union there, exists a wide gap between the United States and Britain.

AXIS DESTROYS 44 FOE PLANES

Downed in Tunisia---Bone Port Bombed Setting Ship Afire

Domei

ROME, March 14.—Anti-Axis air forces attacked the Axis position in the southern Tunisian front but the Axis forces shot down 44 enemy planes, it was announced by the Italian High Command today.

Meanwhile, German air units raided the port of Bone setting one enemy ship on flame and also damaged several others.

18 Planes Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, March 14.—Fourteen anti-Axis planes were shot down and four others were also damaged by German fighters in a 30-minute air duel staged over the southeastern sector of Tunisia last Saturday, according to reliable information available here.

It is interesting to observe, the report says, that even in such an air battle against the Axis Powers, the rift between the United States and Britain is clearly evident. As a matter of fact, it is stated that while a German air unit was fight-

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2 British Destroyers Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, March 14.—German speedboats sank two British destroyers and also seriously damaged two more off Algiers last night, according to German military authorities.

U.S. Launches 3 Ships

With the launching of three additional merchantmen, the American ship building program has attained the total of 2,000 ships that have been constructed since the oubreak of the war, it was announced by the United States Maritime Commission on Saturday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in reporting a telegram from Washington.

KWEILIN AGAIN RAIDED BY JAPANESE PLANES; YUSHAN BASE BOMBED

Enemy Units Strafed In 30-Minute Attack On Kwangsi Positions

Domei

CANTON, March 14.—Following up raids carried out Friday, units of the Japanese Air Forces yesterday morning again heavily bombed and machine-gunned strategic enemy positions in Kweilin, in northeastern Kwangsi Province, in an attack lasting some 30 minutes, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

Another squadron of Japanese warplanes carried out reconnaissance flights over the Pinglo and Ho-hsien areas, southeast of Kweilin.

Yushan Base Bombed
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 14.—A large formation of the crack Imperial Air Force carried out a surprise attack on the Yushan Airfield in Kiangsi Province yesterday and completely blasted the runway which was being repaired. Other important establishments were also bombed, thus making them utterly useless.

Meanwhile, Army Air Units which attacked the Kweilin Airfield in Kwangsi Province on March 12, again raided the same air base yesterday and shattered the motorcar units of the American air force by bombing and machine-gun fire and also rained bombs on military barracks as well as other important establishments.

Kharkov Retaken By Reich Troops; Battles Continued

Soviet Units Driven Back Across Donetz---Horuschevka Entered

Domei

BERLIN, March 14.—The Headquarters of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler announced as follows in a special communique issued this evening:

"Turning to the counter-offensive, German forces operating in the southern sector of the Eastern Front succeeded in driving back Soviet forces to the opposite bank of the Donetz River and achieved important war results, after several days of pitched battles.

"Crack Reich forces in action in this sector, with the support of a powerful German air force, made fierce attacks on Kharkov from the east and north for sevedal days and finally recaptured the city. The casualties and material losses suffered by the Red forces are not yet ascertained."

Pitched Battles Reported

The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced the war situation in the Kharkov sector as follows in the general war communique issued at noon today:

"Excepting the Kharkov and Belgorod sectors, military activities on the Eastern Front have been limited to local battles. A major portion of the city of Kharkov has been placed under German control and pitched battles are raging in the southern part of the city.

"In the sector west of Belgorod, the Reich forces drove away the Soviets who put up stiff resistance, repelling and smashing the enemy counter-attacks. Also, the Germans recaptured Horuschevka. In aerial duels in which Slovak fighter squadrons participated, the Soviets lost 50 aircraft yesterday throughout the Eastern Front. Our losses were only two planes."

Soviets Still Resisting

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—German forces are steadily achieving remarkable war results in Kharkov although the Soviets are still putting up stiff resistance in the city and in the northern and western suburbs, it is learned here according to reports from various sources.

For the last several days, the Germans have continued their attacks on the flank of the Soviet forces protruding to the west from the Kharkov-Kursk Railway and pitched battles are now raging along the distance of 120 kilometers between Sumy and Belgorod.

As the Red forces in action in the

(Continued on Page 2)

23 Foe Planes Downed In Abortive Ruhr Raid

Twenty-three British four-engined bombers were shot down by the German forces on Friday night when the Royal Air Force raided the Ruhr district, particularly ravaging the city of Essen, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Saturday.

Furthermore, on the following day, formations of American and British warplanes including the Flying Fortresses raided the Normandy district in France, according to a Paris wire reported by the above dispatch.

The report further disclosed that casualties inflicted in this area by the Anglo-American marauders were quite serious, 50 persons being reported as dead and a great number seriously wounded.

The casualties were particularly heavy in the residential district of common laborers and it is reported that the raiders indiscriminately bombed school buildings, completely demolishing two schools, and seriously damaged a famous cathedral.

Wounded Captives To Be Exchanged

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 14.—The exchange of wounded war prisoners between Britain and Italy will be effected tomorrow at Mersina, Turkish port on the Mediterranean, through the good offices of the Turkish Government. Among the Italian war prisoners thus to be exchanged are included 50 German soldiers.

UNITED NATIONS SEEN DISUNITED

Enemy Camp Split By Many Conflicts, Declares Yokoyama

It is evident from various indications that the anti-Axis camp is split over its policy for prosecution of the war and it is laughable that such "disunited" enemy countries should be talking much about its post-war program, declared Hidesaburo Yokoyama of the Board of Information, in the absence of Spokesman Tomokazu Hori, at the regular press conference of foreign correspondents this morning.

Referring to British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden's visit to Washington, Mr. Yokoyama stated that the purpose of Eden's trip is to adjust relations among the so-called United Nations which are not very favorable at the present moment.

"We can imagine," declared Mr. Yokoyama, "the difficulty in the enemy camp, because there is so much conflict of vital importance among the anti-Axis nations regarding their war aims and strategy."

Reminding the correspondents of

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Visiting Manchou Women Entertained at Yokosuka

The visiting Manchoukuo Women's Mission arrived in Yokosuka at 10 a.m. today at the invitation of the Japan-Manchoukuo Women's Association.

After calling on Commander-in-Chief Admiral Mineichi Koga of the Yokosuka Naval Station, the party visited the Naval Hospital to comfort the sick and wounded men. They then inspected the warship Mikasa, and at noon attended a luncheon given in their honor by Admiral Koga.

Leaving Yokosuka at 1:25 p.m., the party paid a visit at the wounded soldiers' factory in Hiratsuka before they returned to Tokyo.

The party of Manchoukuoan women now on an inspection tour of Japan, visited the institute for training of youths' volunteer corps for development of Manchoukuo at Uchihara, Ibaragi Prefecture, on Sunday afternoon.

Arriving at Uchihara Station at 11:22 a.m., they were guided through the grounds by President Maruyama of the Board of Trustees of the Japan-Manchoukuo Women's Society.

The Manchoukuoan women, greatly impressed by the vigorous training, asked the young boys many questions such as "When did you come here?," "How old are you?" and so forth. They left Uchihara for Tokyo on the 2:31 p.m.

Trans-Atlantic Radiophone Set

Domei

LISBON, March 14.—A radio telephone service will be opened tomorrow between Lisbon and Buenos Aires. The Portuguese Marconi Wireless Company will handle the Lisbon side of the enterprise.

Envoy Yoshizawa Arrives In Nanking on Way to F.I.C.

Domei

NANKING, March 14.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, arrived at Nanking at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon en route back to French Indo-China. He will pay his respects to President Wang Ching-wei and confer with prominent Chinese officials during his stay here.

Yoshizawa for Nanking

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 14.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, entrained here for Nanking this morning at 9 o'clock.

He held conferences with Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri and other local Government and military leaders since his arrival here on Friday, last week.

Kordt Urges Germans To Work for Victory

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 14.—Overseas Germans were urged to further their efforts in order to contribute to ultimate victory today by Dr. Erich Kordt, German Charge D'Affaires of the Reich Embassy here, in his address on the German War Dead Commemoration Day.

Dr. Kordt paid high tribute to the German armed forces for their brilliant series of victories on the battle fronts.

"On this commemoration day, all the people of Germany without exception, think of the warriors who have sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Fatherland," declared the German Charge D'Affaires.

"Our armed forces on the front lines and the people at homeland as well are doing their utmost despite difficulties and hardships. Therefore, Germans abroad, should also exert themselves as German people for the attainment of our ultimate objective.

Amiens Casualties Given

Domei

PARIS, March 14.—In the recent blind bombing on Amiens by United States planes, 13 French were killed and about 40 were wounded, and also considerable damages were inflicted upon the buildings of the city.

652 Killed in Cagliari Raid

Domei

ROME, March 14.—Six hundred and fifty-two persons were killed during the British air raid on Cagliari, Sardinia Island, according to Italian authorities.

ENEMY DISCUSS POST-WAR PLAN

Anti-Axis Currency Meeting Now Being Held in Britain

Domei

LISBON, March 12.—Nothing is more ridiculous than to witness the recent frequent discussions of post-war programs by the United States and Britain. As a matter of fact, a report now reaches here to the effect that an Anti-Axis Currency Conference is at present being held in London.

Regarding this particular conference, the report says, the British Finance Ministry announced that the parley was convened in London on March 3, attended by the Finance Ministers of the various refugee governments in London, delegates from the National Committee of France, and representatives of the British Finance Ministry. It went on to say that at the outset of the conference, discussions were held on the currency problem of Europe as well as on the other various financial issues commonly concerned with all the represented Powers.

The discussions will shortly be resumed. According to the British Finance Office, delegates are said to have been dispatched from such countries as Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Jugoslavia, France, Chungking, the United States and also the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the Financial News points out that this statement of the British Finance Ministry has given a considerable shock to British political circles. According to the same journal, influential opinions are already gaining ground among some Diet members that the British Parliament should first conduct a thorough discussion of this problem in the Diet prior to the same being given concrete form of decision by the various other nations concerned. Particularly, the Parliament quarters, in view of the grave nature of the problem, are strongly opposed to the Government's lukewarm attitude toward regaining the security of the Pound Sterling as well as toward the restoration of the gold standard in international finance—all after the termination of the present war.

The other day, when British Secretary for Finance Kingsley Wood expressed his opinions on the British post-war economic policy, he also dwelt briefly on the currency issue, but he was attacked by some Parliamentary members as having failed to fully clarify the Government's intentions to the Parliament. Because of this fact, there is a great possibility that a wholesale discussion on the post-war currency problem will shortly be made at the motion of the British House of Commons.

Social Insurance Backed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 14.—The United States does not seem to be left behind by Britain in the ridiculous competition of planning post-war programs.

It will be recalled that President Roosevelt on March 10 proposed a large-scale social insurance plan involving post-war social reform. Regarding this "unique" proposal, two most influential labor representatives in the United States, President William Green of the United States Labor Federation, and Chairman Philip Murray of the C.I.O. on Sunday expressed their respective opinions in the following vein:

William Green said: "All the post-war programs, including of course the social insurance plan should be urgently worked out in detail and put into immediate practice. Every American citizen is longing to know in what way and in what form their life is going to be guaranteed in the future."

Then Philip Murray stated: "Before Roosevelt's idea of establishing the social insurance bill takes concrete shape, he should first hear candid opinions of all the United States labor leaders, because the perfect cooperation of various leaders in various walks of life alone will enable the successful achievement of any post-war scheme."

Rikkyo Skaters Beat Meiji

The Rikkyo University skaters defeated the Meiji six, 8 to 3 on Saturday in their seventh annual match played before a large house at the Shibaura skating rink.

Meiji, national intercollegiate champions proved no match for the fast skating Rikkyo team. In the opening period Rikkyo tallied four goals before Meiji shot across a score. At the rest period Rikkyo led Meiji, 6 to 2.

The score:

Rikkyo	4	2	2—8
Meiji	1	1	1—3

It was announced that the Waseda versus Keio hockey series will be played on Saturday night at the Shibaura skating rink from 6 p.m.

Heavy Going on East Front

With the ice and snow-bound war areas of the Soviet front now turned into a vast bog due to the thaw, both the German and Soviet armies are facing a stupendous obstacle to successful activities in the form of "General Mud." Shown above is a Reich cavalry unit determinedly advancing through a typical East Front mire.

Menace of Axis Submarines Sealing Fate of Britain As Maritime Power

Teiichi Muto, noted commentator of the Yomiuri-Hochi, in a recent issue of his paper, referring to the menace of the Axis submarines emphasized the effectiveness of the submarine campaign and declared the fate of the British Empire as a leading maritime nation is practically sealed. His article follows in full:

"Ironical as is the fate itself, the British Empire, which has enjoyed a most unreasonable and unholy grandeur and prosperity ever attained by a piratical nation, is now faced with a plight which threatens to bury the great nautical Power in the unfathomable deep.

Her present dire plight is really worse than what was the case during the last World War; though trying on the surface to pretend an unassailableness that she is keenly conscious of her dearth of the necessities particularly that of foods, plainly shows a most pitiful state. This, needless to say, is brought about through her continuous loss of shipping.

Enemy Hit Hard

According to the American periodical, Time, commenting upon the proclivity of the Reich submarines, the combined Anglo-American shipping losses attributable to that cause since the beginning of the war until the end of the last year amount to 3,801 vessels, involving 63,150 lives of the crew either drowned or gone astray.

It is quite certain that the British loss alone must come up to over 20,000,000 tons, as evidenced from the fact that she lost, when her losses were heavy, 1,000,000 tons in a single month. While her shipbuilding capacity is 100,000 tons a month, the question naturally arises, how long can she keep up the pace and how long will she last?

The far-reaching effect of the German submarine guerrilla warfare is proving to Britain's undoing; the fact that she could not fully figure this out before the war had started is working against her and sealing her fate as a maritime Power through her own fault.

As regards the substitution with wooden ships, as far as wooden shipbuilding in England is concerned, her capacity is practically nil. For while she is suffering even from the shortage of match sticks, how can she manage to build vessels with wood which takes up a good deal more lumber than the manufacture of matches? She has to rely upon her iron, and nothing else, but how can she persuade herself that she could keep up the pace when her ships are being sunk much faster than she can build?

500 U-Boats Active

It is estimated that 500 Reich submarines are playing such an irreparable and irreplaceable havoc with the Anglo-American shipping. The blow given Britain from this German sea guerrilla is claimed to be harder than what rebuff brought her from the development of either her North African campaign, the Indian situation, or the German-Soviet War.

What was discussed at the Casablanca Conference is not hard to surmise but most probably centered on this most momentous question—how to cope with this Axis submarine activities.

Whatever the British and Americans may and can do in this respect, if Germany wants to finish England, of all the important matters that the Reich has on hand, she must build an almost unlimited number of her undersea boats. By that alone, it is possible to see Britain fall to to pieces.

Now in going over what part the German U-boats played in the other war, it would seem, though the feat was much encouraged by the Kaiser himself in those days, that its effectiveness was somewhat cut short while still on the going. It was because Britain which, heading the field, hit upon some protective means against that ravage. Hence, toward the end of the war, practically no submarine warfare became a terror to anybody.

Terror to British

But with the present hostilities, it is entirely a different story to tell. Instead of losing its effectiveness since three and a half years of war, its terror has been on the increase. This is just the thing that has upset the British calculations. As, indeed, whilst the ability of a submarine has made a wonderful progress, no adequate improvement on the protective means has been evident, it virtually being on a standstill from what was the case during the last war. Consequently, it is the submarine that has the day, causing terror by giving all sorts of troubles to its foes.

The most pertinent question during this war is that any nation which can invent an adequate means against submarine attacks ahead of others can assume itself to become a victor against the field. Though it was Britain which became such during the last war, she has so far shown her lack of ability in this.

As regards the American submarines, we understand that she had about 100 of them at the beginning of this war, which must since have been considerably increased. The fact that she is building more of them at a great speed, with her aim of submarine guerrilla warfare against Japan, cannot very well afford us to overlook its import, much as we are concerned with the future development in this respect.

Waseda, Meiji Old Boys Share Honors in Rugby

Final Standing

Kanto O.B. Rugby League

	Won	Lost
Waseda	3	1
Meiji	3	1
Gakushi Club	2	2
Rikkyo	2	2
Keio	0	4

The Waseda and Meiji Old Boys rugby teams clinched top honors Sunday winning their match as the Kanto O.B. Rugby League schedule was brought to a close in the Meiji Shrine stadium.

Waseda eked out a 16 to 13 victory over the Imperial University Gakushi Club fifteen, while Meiji ran roughshod over Rikkyo, 54 to 11.

The scores:

Waseda	10	6—16
Gakushi Club	8	5—13
Meiji	18	36—54
Rikkyo	0	11—11

Rikkyo Wins in Basketball

The Rikkyo University basketball team made it two straight over the visiting Doshisha University five from Kyoto, Sunday, taking the long-end of a 51 to 43 score at the Kokumin Taiiku-kan in Tokyo.

On Saturday, the local five defeated Doshisha, 40 to 27. Sunday's game was a thriller all the way with the hard fighting visitors holding a 26 to 22 lead at halftime. In the final minutes of play, Rikkyo's fast-breaking five outscored their rivals 29 to 17 to clinch the game.

The scores:

Rikkyo	14	26—40
Doshisha	12	15—27
Rikkyo	22	29—51
Roshisha	26	17—43

Swedish Neutrality Violated by Planes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—The Swedish Defense Headquarters announced today that about 30 aircraft of unknown nationality flew over Swedish territory on the night of March 13 from the direction of Oeland Island in the south of Sweden to the east and later an air unit which seemed to be the same formation passed over the same territory. The Swedish anti-aircraft batteries fired against the invading airplanes at several points. In this connection, the Aftonbladet, a local daily, states that the invaders are believed to be planes of the Royal Air Force that had carried out a bombing raid on the Baltic coast areas of Germany.

Kharkov Retaken By Reich Troops; Battles Continued

(Continued From Page 1)

Sumy sector are on the railway line leading to Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, the fierce German offensive against these troops has proved a fatal blow to the Soviets. Thus, the Reds are now all out to defend this sector by dispatching reinforcements from the Kursk sector.

In the Napoleon Highway sector on the Central Front, Soviet forces have advanced down south from Bieloi and are now directing the main offensive strength to Smolensk but the Germans who have already shortened their battle line and are stationed at their solid positions are dealing blow after blow to the vanguard cavalry troops of the Soviet forces.

46 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, March 14.—German forces in the Eastern Front shot down 46 enemy planes yesterday, while three German planes have not yet returned, it was announced by the German High Command today.

Goebbels Gives Warning Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

ever of making the British discontinue their inhuman air raids on German cities by appealing to their sense of morality.

"If Germany proposes to Britain that it should suspend bombings on cities, the enemy will promptly propagandize that the public morale of the Reich nation is declining," said Dr. Goebbels, adding that in order to make the enemy discontinue his inhuman aerial attacks, Germany will carry out retaliative raids on enemy cities, thus enlightening him as to the futility of air raids on cities.

As regards the relationship between the New Order in Europe, to be established with the Axis as its center, and the National Socialism of Germany, Dr. Goebbels declared: "The New Order in Europe, similar to the Co-Prosperity Sphere to be established in East Asia by various Asiatic peoples with Japan as its center, means a state whereby European countries, while maintaining their respective characteristics and initiatives, will cooperate with one another in the spheres of politics, diplomacy, culture and economics, with Germany and Italy as their centers.

"Our country does not mean to unify Europe by military force and to foist German systems on other countries. During wartime, however, it is inevitable that we have to be strict with nations under German occupation and other European nations for the purpose of successfully prosecuting the war, just as the people of Germany are forced to act under rigid discipline and restrictions.

Has No Use for Force

"National Socialism is for the purpose of unifying the total strength of a nation and it strengthens any country that adopts this system. However, other European countries are at complete liberty to adopt this principle or not. Sweden and Switzerland, for example, can maintain Democracy if they wish to. The Reich has no intention whatever of forcibly exporting National Socialism."

Referring to the problem of Jewry, the Propaganda Minister stated that Jews are germs within Germany and so long as they are not completely exterminated, the epidemic of Jewry threatens to spread again. "The Jewish problem is like Bolshevism inasmuch that it is of universal significance," Dr. Goebbels declared.

As regards the morale of the German nation, the Minister stated that the people's willingness to discharge their wartime tasks precludes any criticism.

Curtly denying the recent rumors regarding the health of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, Dr. Goebbels declared that he regularly holds interviews with the Fuehrer, who is in the best of health. Chancellor Hitler is, as before, leading a busy life in managing political and military affairs. The rumor that State affairs are jointly managed by Generals of the German army is a groundless fabrication, declared Minister Goebbels, adding that such a rumor is nothing but wishful propaganda broadcast by the enemy.

P.I. TO INCREASE OUTPUT IN FOOD

5-Year Plan for Self-Sufficiency Set for This Year

Domei

MANILA, March 13.—A five-year plan for the self-sufficiency in foodstuffs of the Philippines was announced today by the Japanese Military Administration.

The scheme will be carried out by the Philippines Executive Commission. Foremost in the proposed scheme is the increased output of essential foodstuffs.

In addition, the Philippines Service Corps, Japanese agricultural companies and others will cooperate in the realization of the five-year scheme.

In order to overcome difficulties of transportation, arrangements for self-sufficiency of each district will be stressed. The Philippines Executive Commission will appoint officials in Manila and provincial districts for the carrying out of regional self-sufficiency.

The five-year scheme has been formulated on the basis of the first year's experience by the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines.

Effective This Year

The announcement declared that the self-sufficiency scheme will be put into effect this year. Stress will be laid upon the increased production of rice and other staple foods, while any shortage will be covered by the growing of potatoes, beans and other farm products. To meet the increasing demand for flour, Indian corn and other cereals will be developed.

Following are the goals set for the production of foodstuffs during the five-year period:

Rice	3,850,000 caban
Indian corn	13,240,000 caban
Potatoes	556,000 tons
Beans	22,000 tons

For the increased production of rice, deserted arable land will be rehabilitated in keeping with the expansion of land under rice cultivation. Measures will be taken for the improvement of arable land for rice cultivation by means of irrigation and drainage.

Local rice species will be replaced by high grade varieties as rapidly as possible. The cultivation of Japanese rice, however, will be restricted to certain districts taking into full consideration natural irrigation and other conditions.

For the increased production of Indian corn, idle land will be utilized and two-crop production will be encouraged. Cultivation of excellent species of Indian corn will be encouraged also for the increased output of this cereal. In addition, acreage of potatoes, beans and other foodstuffs will be increased.

More Torpedo Planes Set

Plans for a big six-month construction program for the mass-production of torpedo planes was announced by Charles B. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the Production Department of the United States Wartime Production Board, in the latter part of last December, it was learned from American journals which reached Buenos Aires recently, according to a dispatch received by Domei from there.

It is reported a single aircraft factory has received a $100,000,000 contract for the construction of these planes.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

the Japanese step. It is indeed a source for deep congratulation that the Chinese national prestige has been considerably enhanced by the prompt decision reached by Japan.

Eden's Visit to U.S.

TOKYO SHIMBUN—With the visit of Major Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, another Anglo-American conference is under way in Washington which has every likelihood of developing into an anti-Axis Four-Power Conference with the participation of the representatives of the Soviet Union and Chungking.

The necessity of calling another talk not long after the Casablanca conference, during which plans for counter-offensive against the Axis Powers were said to have been decided, more than explains that the situation has not changed for the better; it makes it plain that the state of affairs, on the contrary, has become aggravated. As a matter of fact, there is no room left for doubt that the general aspect, particularly military, tells of difficulties ahead for the anti-Axis camp.

The end to the winter offensive of the Red Army in the Eastern Front, the miserable defeat of the anti-Axis forces on the Tunisian front; the new Japanese operations in the Chinese continent; all these are serving to make it far more impossible for the anti-Axis countries to realize their dream of a general offensive.

To add to the difficulty, the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, as clearly indicated in the slip of tongue made by Admiral William H. Standley, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, are at a very delicate point while mutual discords between the United States and Britain and internal strife among small countries on the anti-Axis side in connection with their post-war position, are daily mounting.

It is not so hard to guess what is going to be discussed during the conference held under such circumstances but no matter what communique the anti-Axis nations may make in order to bring about a favorable result in propaganda, it will serve in no way to relieve them of their plight. Neither will it serve in the least to make possible the new operations under close collaboration among the anti-Axis countries.

Apart from the political issue among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, the most serious problem of the anti-Axis camp today, no doubt, is how to prevent the forthcoming big offensive of the German forces against the Red Army. To the Soviet Union, this is a question of life and death, and consequently, it is only natural for the country to demand more persistently for the formation of the second front.

It will be hardly possible for the Anglo-American nations, which have so far shoved the pressure of war on the shoulders of the Soviet Union, to continue to turn deaf ears this year to the latter's demands. This is simply because the United States and Britain, which know only too well that victory will not be theirs without the armed aid of the Soviet Union, greatly fear the extrication of the Soviet Government from the anti-Axis camp.

For the formation of the second front, it is essential to maintain the safety of maritime routes of transportation, but the anti-Axis nations find it impossible to take any measures against the menace of U-boats. Consequently, so long as this menace remains unchecked, it will be utterly impossible to put into practice the anti-Axis campaign in the European Continent in order to forestall the the German forces. The situation has developed into such a stage wherein the Soviet Union must fight alone against Germany though the United States and Britain may try guerilla operations.

Thus, the Anglo-American nations are trying desperately to avoid a further rift with the Soviet Union but tthe progress of the real situation nevertheless will show that their efforts will be futile. No matter what has been discussed and approved during the repeated conferences between the United States and Britain, it will have no effect whatsoever on the real phase of things if it cannot be put into practice.

It is customary for the Anglo-American nations to supersede the actual counter-offensive with parleys and propaganda, but a war, it may be pointed out, cannot be won by mere inconclusive conference.

Waseda Skiers Hold Lead

Leaving little doubt as to their superiority, the strong Waseda University skiers led their arch-rival Keio University 88 to 23, Sunday, on the second day of the three-day meet at the Nozawa ski course.

Waseda, the national intercollegiate champions, copped five of the six events held over the two days. Yuichiro Sasakawa of Waseda, national slalom title-holder led all skiers by finishing first in the downhill and slalom events besides finishing second in another event.

The meet will come to a close today with finals in team events and long-distance races.

MALAI E. COAST SEES PROGRESS

Building of Harbors, Roads, Boats Now Being Rapidly Pushed

In keeping with the expeditious development of maritime transportation facilities throughout the Southern Regions, the eastern coast of the Malai Peninsula, left undeveloped during the British reign, is now undergoing rapid rehabilitation with amazing progress seen in the states of Pahang, Trengganu, and Kelantan, according to the report from an Asahi correspondent in Shonan.

The geographical position of Malai's eastern coast, the report continues, is greatly influenced by an annual monsoon which prevails from November to March and which comes from the direction of the Eastern China Sea, transforming the entire coast into an interminable stretch of sandbanks.

Owing to the fact that the states of Pahang, Trengganu, and Kelantan are comparatively isolated, they are thinly populated, the greatest percentage of the inhabitants being Malaians. They are, on the whole, a piscatorial or an agricultural people, but through stubborn adherence to primitive methods of farming, they have neither cleared the surrounding jungles nor constructed necessary roads.

The construction of two harbors at Tumpat and Trengganu, on the northeastern coast, will be completed by the end of this year, while in Kuantan and Trengganu, shipbuilding is being systematically accelerated. Transportation facilities throughout the coast will be further enhanced with the construction of sailboats which are now being built under the supervision of the local government offices.

Together with the development of maritime transportation, the construction of land facilities has been launched. A new 120-mile highway to connect the states of Kelantan and Perak, and a 32-mile road between Kemaman and Kuantan have been started, while the repairing of the Kemaman-Trengganu highway has been accelerated under the wholehearted cooperation of the native populace.

Stressing the importance of increased production of foodstuff, the report continued:

In view of the urgent necessity for self-sufficiency in foodstuff, the government offices of the respective states are now concentrating their efforts toward the reclamation of wasteland. Their success may be seen in the 50 per cent increase in production. As to increase in livestock, much improvement is expected in the future.

Commercial activities in Trengganu and Kelantan are controlled by the overseas Chinese. Deposits of these Chinese are solely made in the branch office of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Importation and exportation of necessary commodities are also under their management.

Rich in natural resources, Trengganu possesses an abundance of undeveloped iron, and it will not be long in the future before it will be shipped to various parts of the peninsula as an indispensible war material.

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United Nations Seen Disunited

(Continued from Page 1)

the fact that, recently, New Zealand's Minister to Washington Walter Nash had declared that New Zealand was ready to offer its air and naval bases to the United States but that his declaration had been flatly denied by New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser, Mr. Yokoyama pointed out that the so-called United Nations are really disunited over their war policy. "It is quite ridiculous that those 'disunited' enemies should be loudly talking about post-bellum plans for the world."

Questioned about further information regarding the sinking of a Soviet freighter by an American submarine on February 17 in the East China Sea, the speaker stated that he has no report other than that four of the crew members have been saved.

Axis Destroys 44 Foe Planes

(Continued From Page 1)

ing against British Curtiss fighters, another German unit attacked a large-type American bomber formation. At this juncture, the British fighting unit, apparently having noticed the unfavorable situation, quickly took to its heels by leaving their allied American bombers to their own obvious fate.

Meanwhile, the same dispatch also reveals that German bomber formations on the same day fiercely strafed the harbor establishments of Bone. Here the Germans set ablaze a 5,000-ton steamer anchored in the port and heavily damaged two enemy freighters, in addition to inflicting heavy losses upon munitions depots and the wharf.

British Plane Shot Down

A British warplane was lost in an aerial encounter in northern Burma, it was announced by the British-Indian High Command on Friday, according to a Domei dispatch from Istanbul, quoting a telegram from New Delhi.

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Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
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No. 15,791 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1943 [illegible] Price 15 Sen

JAPAN TO RETURN ALL CONCESSIONS MARCH 30.

39 AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK IN GUADALCANAL AREA

U.S. Navy Department Gives Out Partial List Of Losses

AIR FORCE IS ACTIVE

Japanese Warplanes Attack Enemy Positions in Solomons and New Guinea

Thirty-nine American vessels were lost in the Guadalcanal area, of which 35 were sunk and four damaged beyond repair, the United States Navy Department announced on Saturday, according to a Washington dispatch to Buenos Aires, Domei reports.

This is only a fraction of America's losses in the Guadalcanal waters. The American government has steadfastly claimed that it would be against its strategic policy to announce war losses immediately and has been doing so only after the lapse of a certain amount of time, thus keeping the American people in the dark regarding the true situation.

Numerous American servicemen were either killed or wounded in the night raid made by the Japanese Air Units on the positions of the United States forces on Guadalcanal Island on Thursday, it was announced by the United States Navy Department of Saturday, according to another Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

The Imperial Air Forces bombed the positions of the American forces on New Guinea it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on Saturday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

ITALY'S WAR RESULTS ANNOUNCED BY TRIBUNA

2 Battleships, 17 Cruisers Sunk By Naval Forces Since Start of the War

Composite war results of the Italian air and naval forces since Italy's entry into the war on October 6, 1940, were published in the Saturday edition of the Tribuna, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei.

The achievements were reported as follows:

Sunk by the Italian naval forces—	
Battleships (Maryland and Mississippi type of the United States navy)	2
Cruisers	17
Destroyers	52
Submarines	83
Tenders	19
Tankers	31
Transports	148
Sunk by the Italian air forces—	
Cruisers	20
Destroyers	21
Submarines	7
Converted cruisers	17
Merchantmen	136

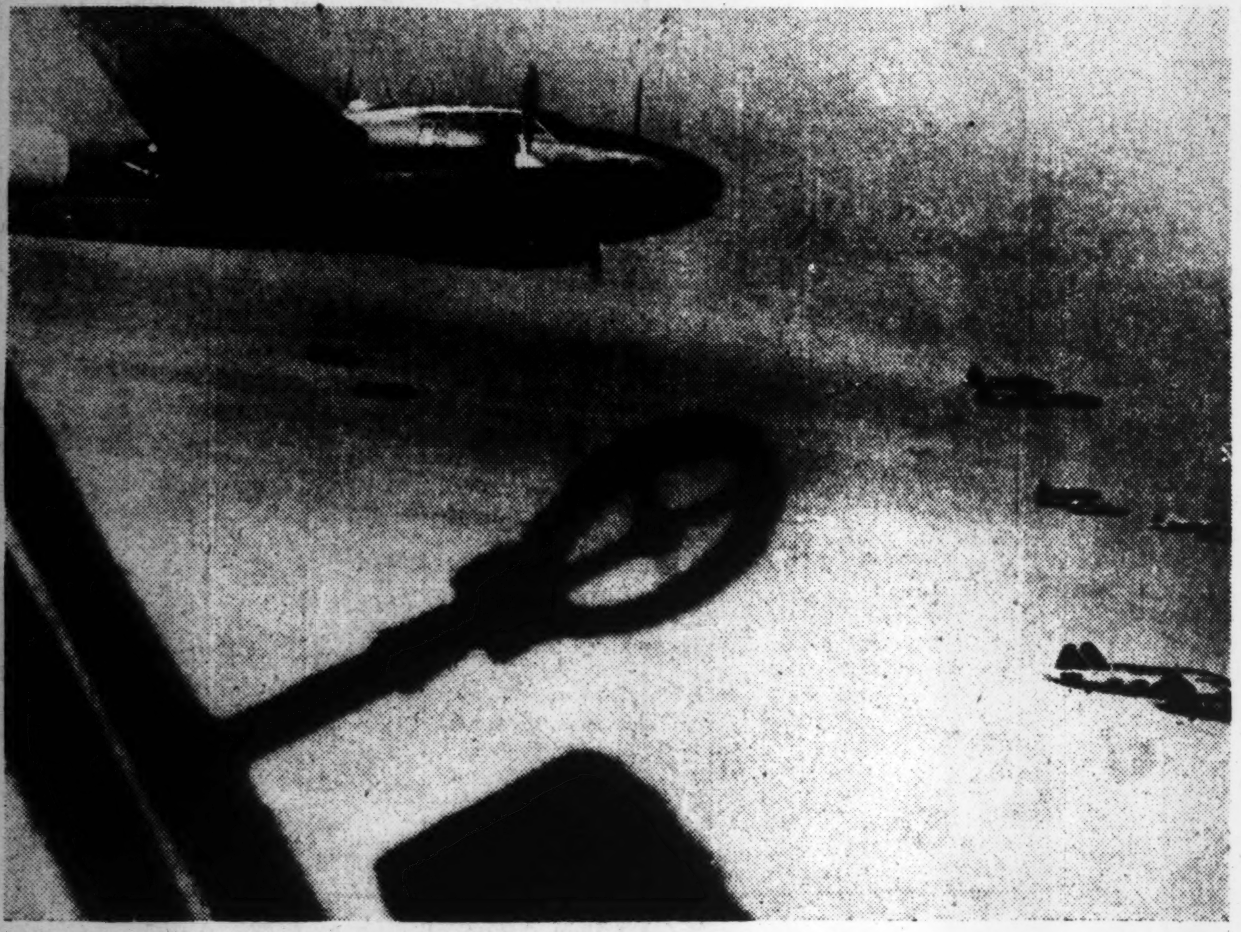
BRITAIN AGAIN RAIDED By GERMAN AIR FORCE

Many Buildings Bombed in Eastern Suburbs of London—Coastal Areas Also Attacked

The Luftwaffe raided various districts of the British mainland early Saturday morning, it was revealed in an announcement made by the British Air Ministry later the same day, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

"Combined formations of German fighters and bombers penetrated the British mainland early Saturday morning from the Essex district," the announcement said. It explained that a portion of the raiders advanced to the eastern suburbs of London, bombing this area, while another formation raided the estuaries of the Thames, bombing buildings and killing and wounding numerous persons.

Still another German formation raided the south-west coastal districts, inflicting serious material losses in this area, but the toll of the dead and the wounded was relatively small, the bulletin concluded.



SEA EAGLES BOMB PORT DARWIN

A powerful formation of Japanese Naval Sea Eagles is shown here on its way to bomb Port Darwin in Northern Australia. (Passed by the Navy Ministry.)

GERMANS WINNING IN KHARKOV SECTOR

Complete Occupation of Strategic City Imminent—Red Square Taken

The complete occupation of the whole city of Kharkov and its immediate vicinities by the German forces promises to take place immediately, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei. The crack German units which penetrated into the city from the north and northwest districts already occupied the Red Square in the heart of the city. The Kharkov Railway Station also is in German hands. By the night of March 12 the German forces completely placed under their control the western, northern and central parts of the city or two-thirds of the entire city. The wholesale occupation of Kharkov is imminent.

In the southern sector of Kharkov a mortal combat is going on in full swing. The German forces there mainly consist of the iron guards, storm troopers and powerful tank units which are driving wedges into the Soviet positions.

The Red Army, too, is offering a stubborn resistance to the deadly onslaught of the German units, trying to make Kharkov a second Stalingrad. Due, however, to the numerical inferiority of the Soviets, particularly in tanks, their power of resistance is quickly falling and a part of the Soviet units is falling back upon the hinterland.

The Soviets now are making frantic efforts to make good their inferior strength of land forces with an influential air squadron to stem the surging tide of the German onrush. Six times in the skies of Kharkov a fierce combat was staged between the German and Soviet air forces on March 12.

The Luftwaffe has secured the mastery of the air in the Kharkov sector. Relentless bombings are being made by German planes on the enemy positions entrenched in a narrow corner of the city and the Soviet troops fleeing from it.

The German forces in the southern sector of Kharkov are continuing their advance eastward in an effort to intercept the retreat of the Red Army, while the latter is absorbed in checking the Germans from crossing the Donetz River. On March 12 the Germans wrested four key points north of Kharkov, including Gogodukhov, Graivoron, Voloknovsk and another, and started an offensive on Bielgorod on a wide front from west and southwest with the object of intercepting the Kursk-Kharkov Railway.

Demoralized by the grave situation on the Kharkov front, the Red forces in the Orel district failed to assume an offensive on March 12 and they are now subjected to relentless

(Continued on Page 2)

Two Enemy Warplanes Downed Near Rangoon By Japanese Fighters

Domei

UNDISCLOSED AIR BASE, March 13.—Two enemy Consolidated warplanes were shot down in waters off Rangoon by the Japanese Air Force yesterday evening and today, it was learned. One of the enemy raiders was downed when six enemy Consolidated B-24 bombers attempting to raid Rangoon last night were intercepted by Japanese fighters. The other aircraft was shot down by the Japanese fighting aces today out of a formation of four enemy Consolidated planes which attempted to raid Rangoon but which were chased away. All of the Japanese fighters returned safely to their base.

MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS IN HOPEH SUCCESSFUL

Total of 71 Engagements Held With Communist Troops In February

Domei

TIENTSIN, March 13.—During February, Japanese forces encountered Communist forces 71 times in current mopping-up operations in eastern Hopeh Province, it was announced here today.

An aggregate total of 5,675 Communist troops were engaged in these operations, it was added.

Particular praise was given to the assistance of the National Government troops in these engagements against the Communists.

A total of 802 Communist hideouts were attacked during the same month, it was added. Seven Communist military establishments were also destroyed. The number of dead left behind by Communists totalled 306 while 287 prisoners were taken.

Captured booty included 98 rifles, 2,262 rounds of rifles ammunition, 65 revolvers, 102 rounds of revolver bullets, one light machine-gun, 154 shells, 253 hand grenades as well as other types of arms and ammunition.

Donate to Army, Navy

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 11.—In appreciation for the strenuous efforts of the Japanese troops in the construction of New Java, the inhabitants of Semarang on the occasion of the 38th Army Day yesterday contributed a sum of ¥35,000 to the Japanese Army and Navy.

Boentaran Martoatomodjio, chairman of the donation committee, and two others visited the offices of the Japanese Military Administration here and offered the donation.

DAILY MAIL FLAYS ANTI-AXIS DISUNITY

Demands Action on Tunisian Front and Immediate Removal of Friction

Political circles in Britain, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon, are utterly perplexed over the continued deadlock on the Tunisian front and the deepening distrust among the various Anti-Axis countries.

The Daily Mail of London is making the loudest complaints on these scores. The paper on March 9 published an editorial condemning the ineffectualness of the Anti-Axis troops on the Tunisian front.

Speed Most Important

The article ran: "The most important thing on the Tunisian front is speed. While the Axis forces are holding the Tunisian area, it would be impossible to thrust at the enemy. Two months have intervened after the Casablanca meeting. We have wasted one fourth the time of nine months which is required to start things going on that front."

The same paper on March 10 advocated the calling of a conference of the highest staff officers of the Anti-Axis countries. The article was to the following effect:

"Things have been worsening since the break occurred in the common front of America, Britain, and the Soviet Union. The dissatisfaction of America with the Soviet Union, which found its expression in the statement of Ambassador Standley accusing the Moscow government of secrecy, the border dispute between the Soviet Union and Poland, and the Darlan incident, all these will be good material for Dr. Goebbels. Something must be done about the situation growing out of the mutual distrust of the Anti-Axis countries. Have the authorities no mind to take a lesson from the first World War and arrange a meeting of the highest staff officers of the Anti-Axis countries? Such a meeting would be helpful to end the present deplorable state of things among the Anti-Axis group.

Koo Arrives in New Delhi

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chungking ambassador to Washington, arrived in New Delhi on Friday, and immediately held a conference with Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei, dated March 14.

They discussed the Indo-Burmese war situation and the transportation of Chiang-aid supplies through India, it is believed.

Better Relations Between Two Countries Foreseen

NANKING GRATEFUL

Dr. Chu Min-yi Expresses Profound Appreciation for Japan's Action

Expressing the hope that the signing of the epoch-making Agreement in Nanking yesterday would further promote friendly relations between Japan and China, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japan's Ambassador to China, hailed the new accord whereby Japan's promise to return its concessions and relinquish its extraterritorial rights will be fulfilled on March 30.

Addressing a ceremony held in Nanking yesterday following the signing of the Agreement, Mr. Shigemitsu said:

"It affords me great joy to see that the Agreement concerning the details of Japan's rendition of its concessions and relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights in China to the National government has been duly signed here. The administrative authority of Japan over its Hangchow, Soochow, Hankow, Shasi, Tientsin, Foochow, Amoy and Chungking concessions will be returned to the National government on March 30 this year taking advantage of the third anniversary of the founding of that government.

These concessions were established 40-odd years ago following the agreement between the Japanese and Chinese governments. Since then Japan has been maintaining them by making huge investments in public utilities. All the equipment in these concessions will be returned to the National Government without compensation. That the objective of Japan's rendition and relinquishment is to make China really autonomous and independent is a fact which needs no reiteration here. It is hoped that the National Government will take this step of Japan as a reasonable move and take all available measures to keep the concessions in good order and promote the friendly relations of the two countries, thereby prosecuting the common war in the spirit of cooperation."

Matter of Congratulation

Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi's greetings in substance follow:

"It is a matter of heartfelt joy for the National Government of China to see the Agreement signed. The abolition of concessions is a vital necessity for the consummation of China's autonomy and independence. China devoted its efforts to this end for the last several scores of years but has failed to realize its aim up to now. It was on January 9 that your Government made its decision. Concrete negotiations for the retrocession were started on March 4 and within less than 10 days the Japanese and Chinese Commissions reached a perfect understanding. On the third anniversary of the founding of the National Government which falls on March 30 this promise of Japan will be fulfilled. This is ample manifestation of Japan's positive will of cooperating with our country and of its enthusiasm and determination. The people of China are deeply impressed with this action and shall not forget their gratitude to Japan.

The Japanese concessions to be retroceded to the National Government at Nanking are located in busy economic centers. All of them are a crystallization of the strenuous undertaking of the Japanese Government and people for the last several scores of years. The public utility enterprises there are to be returned to China without compensation, a fact for which China extends its boundless gratitude. It is China's determination not to run against Japan's expectations and goodwill in the maintenance of these concessions, but to bring about greater prosperity in these concessions. The retrocession of these concessions will contribute a great deal toward the development of China and naturally will promote friendly Sino-Japanese relations more than ever before. Our country at this moment renews its firm determination to maintain closer cooperation with your country."

Text of Agreement

AGREEMENT ON DETAILS CONCERNING THE ENFORCEMENT OF RENDITION OF EXCLUSIVE CONCESSIONS

For the purpose of discussing and deciding upon details concerning the enforcement of the rendition of Japanese concessions in the Republic of China in accordance with the Agreement between Japan and China concerning the Rendition of Concessions and the Relinquishment of Extra-territorial rights which were concluded at Nanking on the ninth day of the first month of the eighteenth year of Syowa corresponding to the ninth day of the first month of the thirty-second year of the Republic of China, the Japanese Government appointed Tateki Horiuchi, Toyoichi Nakamura, Akiyoshi Tajiri, and Kiyonobu Shiozawa, and the National Government of the Republic of China appointed Chou Min-i, Wu Sung-kao, Li Sheng-wu, Chou Lung-hsiao, as commissioners stipulated by Article II of the Agreement above referred to.

The said commissioners of the two countries met in conference at Nanking and have agreed on the following terms:

Article I

The enforcement of rendition of administrative rights of the Japanese exclusive concessions in Hangchow, Suchow, Hankow, Shasi, Tientsin, Fuchow, Amoy, and Chungking shall take place on the thirtieth day of the third month of the eighteenth year of Syowa, or the thirty-second year of the Republic of China.

Article II

Such establishments as roads, bridges, sewers, canals and embankments, in the exclusive concessions shall be transferred to China without compensation.

Article III

The National Government of the Republic of China shall respect and confirm rights and interests concerning real estate and others which the Japanese Government and nationals have on the basis of the existing conditions in the exclusive concessions and shall take necessary measures for that purpose.

Terms of Understanding

1. Documents and records which are necessary for the enforcement of administration over the exclusive concession areas shall be delivered as soon as possible to the Chinese authorities of the localities concerned.
2. The Chinese authorities of the localities concerned shall take over the Chinese police whom the Japanese have hitherto had under their employment for the enforcement of administration of the exclusive concessions, as well as the Chinese employees for the management and maintenance of road and sewers.
3. The establishments to be transferred under Article II of the Agreement on details shall include various fixed establishments attached to them.
4. Concrete matters concerning Article III of the Agreement on details shall be decided by consultations between the Japanese and Chinese authorities of the localities concerned.

EPOCHAL COMPACT SIGNED IN NANKING

Ambassador Shigemitsu and Dr. Chu Min-yi Exchange Congratulations

The historic ceremony for signing the agreement concerning the rendition of Japan's concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights to the National Government was held at the Ningyuan Hall of the Foreign Department of the National Government at Nanking between the Japanese and Chinese Commissions at 8:20 a.m. on Sunday, according to a Nanking dispatch to Domei.

The Japanese Commission was led by Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu and the Chinese Commission by Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi. All the members of the respective Commissions affixed their signatures on the agreement. Greetings of encouragement and gratitude were exchanged between Ambassador Shigemitsu and Foreign Minister Chu respectively and then the ceremony was closed without a hitch at 8:45 a.m.

Commenting on the new situation that promises to develop after the retrocession of Japanese concessions and relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights, the same Nanking dispatch had the following to say:

"The peoples of both Japan and China are requested to become cognizant of the historic event and to cooperate more closely than ever before to meet a new situation following the fulfilment of Japan's pledges. Even after the fulfilment the Japanese Government will make redoubled efforts to contribute to the sound activities of the Japanese people in China and at the same time the Japanese people there must render their best endeavors to the Government for the prosperity of both Japan and China. Now that the Japanese-Chinese relations have entered into a new stage, the Japanese in China are expected to enlarge the spheres of their activity in a positive way without adhering too much to a narrow district such as the concessions and also to come to closer contact with the Chinese in a friendly spirit, thereby demonstrating the truth of co-existence and co-prosperity of Japan and China, with a mag-

(Continued on Page 2)

CHUNGKING OFFICER JOINS WANG'S ARMY

Lei Wen-li Realizes Folly of Continuing War Against Japanese Forces

Driven into a tight corner as his troops were exposed to a fusillade of a crack unit of the Japanese Forces in the neighborhood of Chengtingshan, about 20 kilometers southwest of Anchiu, Lei Wen-li, commander of the second raiding forces under Yu Hsueh-chung, together with Han Tzu-han, commander of the 113th division, were taken prisoners on February 21, according to a Tsingtao dispatch to Domei on March 13.

Despite the considerable influence he wielded in a sector on the west of Shantung Province, Lei has now fully awakened to his past folly and to the developments of the Chinese situation since the National Government of China entered the War of Greater East Asia, and feeling thankful for the warm-hearted treatment accorded him by the Imperial forces, he has made up his mind to join the camp of the National Government.

Interviewed by the press after his formal call on a certain Japanese commander, in company with the vice-commander under him, Shin Shiu-an, he made the following statement, declaring his determination to stand on the foremost line in the war against the United States and Britain as well as in the Communist mopping-up operations:

"Following the outbreak of the China Affair on July 7, 1937, I unfortunately took up arms against the Japanese forces despite my lack of any understanding as to the real significance of the expeditionary campaigns of the Imperial forces. Consequently, my troops suffered all sorts of hardships in the battles I fought with them, and nothing substantial has developed to this day to signify our object. To make the matter worse, the Chinese masses have been subjected to all sorts of privations due to the prolonged hostilities. At the same time, they have been enslaved by those Communists who are spreading evils all over

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan, China Sign Final Agreement at Nanking

IS EPOCHAL MOVE

Covenant Is Concrete Expression of Nippon's Spirit Of Fidelity

The Board of Information announced at 11 a.m. on Sunday the conclusion of the Agreement on details concerning Japan's rendition of exclusive concessions to China and the Terms of understanding attached thereto.

The foreign press conference was called specially to make this announcement. In the absence of Tomokazu Hori, the Spokesman, as well as Yuzo Isono, chief of the first section of the Third Division, Hidesaburo Yokoyama acted as deputy spokesman.

Regarding the text of the Agreement and Understanding, Mr. Yokoyama remarked that the conclusion of the present agreement established beyond any shadow of a doubt that the Japanese Government faithfully carry out their pledge made to a foreign country.

"By this agreement," he said, "the National Government at Nanking will further be strengthened in political power and prestige, for it is by the Government under Mr. Wang Ching-wei that the sovereign rights of China are thus steadily being restored to China with the enthusiastic cooperation of Japan." In contrast, the Chungking regime, which have for long been disseminating propaganda that they would bring about a restoration of Chinese sovereignty, have utterly failed to realize their purpose. What Chungking gained has been only unfulfilled promises from the United States and Britain whose so-called pledges and promises mean nothing in actual practise.

The conclusion of the agreement just announced signifies that all foreign concessions in China will disappear in the very near future, for the concessions which the Anglo-American countries promise to return are not actually in their hands but under Japanese control.

"The agreement," Mr. Yokoyama emphasized, "is a concrete expression of the spirit with which Japan is endeavoring to realize the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere as it indicates at the same time the spirit of mutual trust and cooperation between Japan and the National Government for the realization of a new order and a successful prosecution of the present War of Greater East Asia. The refugee regime at Chungking have been deprived of even their only reason for resistance against Japan."

The announcement of the Board of Information is as follows:

"In accordance with Article 2 of the Agreement between Japan and China concerning Retrocession of Concessions and Relinquishment of Extra-territorial rights which was concluded on January 9 of this year, the Japanese Government have had their commissioners carry on discussions with the Chinese commissioners with a view to deciding details concerning the enforcement of the rendition of Japanese exclusive concessions in China. These discussions having reached a complete agreement of views between the commissioners of the two countries, an agreement on details and the terms of understanding attached thereto concerning the rendition of the exclusive Japanese concessions in China were signed at Nanking today, March 14."

Nippon Students in F.I.C.

Domei

HANOI, March 12.—The first group of three Japanese exchange students, who will study in French Indo-China, arrived here today.

They are Nihei Akagi of Tokyo Imperial University; Goichi Nakada of Kyoto Imperial University, and Chin Kei-wa, of Keio University. They will stay in French Indo-China for three years to follow their respective studies of history, tropical medicine and the Annamese language.

CHIANG DEPLORES LACK OF WAR SPIRIT

Tells People That They Must Learn to Endure Hardships

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 12.—In his radio message delivered last night on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the commencement of the National Spiritual Mobilization Movement, Chiang Kai-shek lamented that a considerable number of people under Chungking's jurisdiction are still lacking in fighting spirit and are intent on profiting themselves in disregard of the national crisis.

"Six years have elapsed since we started resistance," declared the Chungking leader, "and it was four years ago that the Spiritual Mobilization Movement was started. At this moment, it is necessary for us to reflect on our attitude.

"We cannot but admit that the nation as a whole still lacks the will to endure hardships and to continue its resistance with vigor. Many people have failed to render voluntary service to the nation," Chiang Kai-shek deplored.

"In spite of the fact that the current year is an important period when the outcome of the war and the fate of the nation will be decided, wartime mode of living is not being observed and the laws pertaining to national mobilization are not followed satisfactorily. Moreover, people have failed to live up to the principle of economic control. These are glaring facts which cannot be concealed.

"The greatest national humiliation lies not in the increase of foreign influence, but in the failure on the part of the nation to understand the situation.

"We are determined to severely chastize our public enemies who, while their brethren are shedding their blood on the battle fronts, are making undue profit illegally and those, who, guided by self-interest, are destroying the national economic policies, positively or negatively, and are hindering the operation of economic control."

Chungking Officer Joins Wang's Army

(Continued From Page 1)

the country under the cloak of anti-Japanese campaigns.

"On the other hand, the National Government of China is steadily going ahead with its schedule to restore peace in and dispel Communism out of China and thereby to build an ideal country under President Wang Ching-wei. Now I fully realize that the Japanese forces are fighting for the liberation of the Asiatic races and that the Chinese masses are now engaged in a holy war, in hearty cooperation with the friendly Japanese nation. It is from this point of view that I made up my mind to join the camp under the National Government, but I regret the circumstances hindered me from coming to this decision earlier.

"Thanks to the good offices extended by the trustworthy and appreciative commander of a certain Japanese Unit, I have been able to join the camp under the National Government. From now on I will sacrifice all my personal interests for the defense of our country and for the attainment of the lofty mission with which the Asiatic races are entrusted."

ALLOWANCES ARE RAISED

F.I.C. Officials in Yunnan to Receive 100-200 Piastres More

Domei

HANOI, March 13.—The Government-General of French Indo-China today officially announced the increase of special allowances of native officials of the Government-General stationed in various points in Yunnan Province from 100 piastres to 200 piastres.

The present step has been taken in view of the mounting complaints on the part of those officials due to the skyrocketing of commodity prices which has become particularly noteworthy in Yunnan Province because of the complete suspension of the arrival of materials in that province following the blockade of the Burma route by the Japanese Forces.

J.P. MORGAN PASSES

Head of Huge American Banking Firm Dies in Florida After Stroke

John Pierpont Morgan, American financial magnate who has been in a critical condition since he had a stroke of apoplexy on March 5 at his mansion in Florida, passed away on Friday at the age of 75, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

Press Comments

Sunday, March 14, 1943

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Chiang Kai-shek's Shady Transactions

Chiang Kai-shek's Shady Transactions

TOKYO SHIMBUN—On the anniversary of the National Spirit Mobilization Day on March 11, Chiang Kai-shek made blatant speech over the radio deeply lamenting the constant presence of racketeers habitually engaged in shady transactions in violation of the strict injunctions set forth in the Economic Control Law, and declaring with emphasis his determination to subject these law-defying individuals to severe punishment.

It is to be recalled, however, that Chiang has repeatedly rebuked those who committed shady transactions hitherto. As a matter of fact, he dwelled on the self-same subject on the occasion of the Double Tenth Festival recently. Judging from the fact that Chiang has been compelled to repeat his resentment of shady transactions among his people, there is every reason to suspect a worsening phase in economic conditions in Chungking.

Putting together various reports at hand, there is no room for doubt that the military forces and the masses under the Chungking regime have been driven to a sore plight for want of daily necessities. It is but natural, therefore, that Chiang should have found it necessary to clamp a rigid code upon racketeers who are intent on feathering their own nests at the expense of the troops he leads and the masses suffering from the evil consequences.

Chiang pointed out in his speech that those seeking undue profits in defiance of the anti-profiteering law may be dealt with as traitors and enemies of their fellow-countrymen. But whom does he mean to place under this category of criminals? Our observation leads us to suspect that it is Chiang himself and his followers who deserve such punishment, for there is no gainsaying the shady transactions they have committed, availing themselves of their close relations with the British and American governments. Their shady transactions have been such that they have practically sold their home country sheerly to fill their own pockets. Viewed in this light, it is the height of brazenness for them to rebuke shady transactions among their countrymen, and this in the absence of self-consciousness of their own misconduct—shady transactions committed in violation of the law they compiled themselves!

There is every indication that the Chungking regime under Chiang's leadership has begun to lose its erstwhile influence and this trend has been amply demonstrated not only by the fast-dwindling conscience of merchants actually engaged in shady transactions but by the loosening ties among the leaders of the Chungking regime.

In the book he recently published under the title of "The Fate of China," Chiang stressed the need for forging and strengthening the ties among the leaders of his administrative structure. Viewed from one angle, his allusion to the need of keeping up harmonious relations goes to indicate that he has involuntarily confessed the fast-declining influence of his leadership.

Incidentally we are reminded of the popular resentment that developed among the American people against the dollar-a-year men. As we think of the domestic trouble simultaneously arising in the United States, we can safely say that the American nation and the masses under the Chungking regime have not wholly awakened to their national duties to serve the State in disregard of their personal interests, and that the lack of this conscience is common alike to the American nation and those belonging to the Chungking regime.

It is possible that Chiang has been successful in instilling anti-Japanese sentiment, in the minds of his people but his motive is essentially traceable to his personal ambition to line his own pocket by means of shady transactions.

SPANISH PRESS LAUDS INVINCIBILITY OF JAPAN

ABC Is Surprised at Amazing Military Success of Nippon's Forces

The astonishing progress made by Japan since the Russo-Japanese War was highly lauded by the Spanish organ, ABC, on the 38th Army Day of Japan, according to a Madrid dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

"Japan has made surprising progress since the Great Battle of Mukden, her vast sphere of influence now extending from the Indian border, the Solomon Islands, and to the Aleutians," acclaimed the Spanish vernacular.

"Japan, which was a mere minor Power at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, startled the world with her triumph over Russia. Moreover, the Russian Empire collapsed following her defeat in the first World War but the Japanese Empire has made straight and speedy advance on the road of progress.

"The Manchurian Government was established under the paternal support and cooperation of the Japanese and now a New Order is being established in Greater East Asia with mighty Japan as its guardian patron."

Kweilin Bombed Severely

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 13.—The Japanese Air Forces yesterday heavily bombed Kweilin in northeastern Kwangsi Province, Yungfu and Liangfung, which are situated south of Kweilin, according to a Kweilin dispatch received here.

NEW PROCESS DISCOVERED IN WOOD PULP PRODUCTION

Method of Kyoto Professor Can Be Used on Resources Abundant in South

Following difficult research works, Dr. Masao Horio, a professor of the engineering department of the Kyoto Imperial University, has discovered a new process for the production of pulp from wood found in the South, reports Domei.

In producing pulp for the manufacture of paper, sulphide is being used in this country. Dr. Horio's process, however, utilizes sulphate. In this method, caustic soda constitutes the chief material in producing the sulphate which fuses lignin contained in the wood through distillation and produces pulp.

For this industry, wood found in the northern district has been used in the past since those growing in the Southern Regions were considered impractical. However, the newly discovered method enables the pulp producers to use wood from various traces found in the South and is regarded as a great contribution to the paper manufacturing industry of this country.

40 Soviet Planes Downed

Forty Soviet planes were downed on the Eastern Front on Friday, while the Luftwaffe lost six craft on the same day, it was announced by the German High Command on Saturday, according to a Domei dispatch from Berlin.

Thirty-six of the Soviet planes were downed in aerial combats, while four were destroyed on the ground, it is learned.

Yokohama Factory Creates Special Bureau To Encourage Marriage Among Employes

Earnestly desirous of cooperating with the Government's wartime policy for increasing population by early marriages, the Nippon Kaihatsuki Manufacturing Company, Ichibacho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama, has lately set up a special marriage bureau, reports the Mainichi.

Its aim is to encourage young staff members and workers of the Company over the age of 23 to marry and to give proper guidance and assistance in finding suitable mates and further to give financial support to newly married couples. It is reported that from among some 1,000 workers, employes who have served in the armed forces will be given first support.

When proper arrangements are completed, the bridegroom and bride will be married at a ceremonial hall selected by the Company. The Company will pay the expenses of the marriage ceremony, and one night's honeymoon trip and also will be responsible for finding a house for the newly-weds. The Company and the board of directors will give the newly married couple some suitable presents, and the co-workers of the bridegroom will be asked to present the groom with a monetary present. Individual presents will be forbidden.

In order to encourage the newly-married couple to acquire the habit of saving, they are to be presented a deposit passbook, in which one-twentieth of the groom's monthly pay will have been entered.

Similar bureaus are being created by many other companies, including the Yasuda Hojensha, the Nippon Sangyo Company and the Tachikawa Aircraft Factory. The Welfare Ministry and other government offices concerned have pledged to extend their positive support and assistance for the realization of this plan.

FRICTION MOUNTS IN ANTI-AXIS CAMP

One of Eden's Reasons for Visiting Washington Said to Patch Up Differences

The Anti-Axis camp is rapidly becoming a house divided within itself, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated March 12.

This is a curious commentary on the agreement reached between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the Casablanca meeting that peace should be one dictated by the Anti-Axis group, the dispatch declares.

The caustic remarks made by British Colonial Secretary Oliver Stanley in reply to the open letter addressed by the editor of Time have made many suspect that there is ill feeling between America and Britain. On top of this Vice-President Henry Wallace shocked the Anti-Axis countries by hinting that there is a possibility of Germany and the Soviet Union coming to terms. Next William Standley, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, openly accused the Moscow government of pursuing a policy of secrecy regarding American aid to the Soviet Union. Thus observers believe that the solidarity of the Anti-Axis will soon be at an end in practice.

Reason for Eden's Trip

How to straighten out matters which are dividing the Anti-Axis countries and how to bring about a semblance of unity among these countries are questions which are troubling Washington and London. When this is remembered there is no element of surprise in the great haste in which British Foreign Secretary Eden left London for Washington on March 12 by air.

Previously there had been a lengthy conversation carried on by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt over the international telephone. On March 13 Eden is scheduled to see President Roosevelt.

The principal matter which will receive the attention of the American and British leaders at the coming meeting is what is to be done in order to end the friction among the Anti-Axis countries.

New Parley Likely

A White House statement has announced that the American and British governments have agreed that there is need of calling a conference of representatives of all countries in opposition to the Axis to discuss matters of common interest.

Among the questions which will come up for discussion at the Roosevelt-Eden meeting are the arbitration of the dispute between the Soviet Union and the exiled Polish government over territories, the currency policies of the American and British governments which were discussed at the recent Anti-Axis economic conference in London, and the exchange of information between the American, British and Soviet governments.

Observers take it for granted that at their meeting Roosevelt and Eden will make an attempt to reconcile the views of the two governments on a new world order to be inaugurated after the war.

The conference of representatives of all countries opposed to the Axis, if it materializes, will be held either in London or Washington. This may be followed by the much rumored trip of President Roosevelt to the Soviet Union to talk matters over with Premier Stalin will come, according to observers.

SALT PURCHASES EXCEED ESTIMATED FIGURE IN P.I.

Shortage of Storing Space Stops Association From Further Buying of Stocks

Domei

MANILA, March 13.—The Table Salt Control Association, an exclusive organ for the purchase of salt produced in the Philippines, has up to date purchased double the amount of the original purchase estimate, it was learned here today.

Moreover, it is said that there is still a substantial quantity of salt stocks. Under the circumstances, salt producers are demanding that further purchases be made, but the Association is unable to comply promptly owing to the lack of storage space. As a counter-measure, the Association is doing its best to increase the distribution of salt to consumers in the islands and also exported an undisclosed tonnage to Japan sometime ago, besides increasing the storage capacity of warehouses in order to make further purchase possible.

Although next year, an increase in the demand for salt for industrial uses is anticipated, present indications are that a commensurate increase in salt production can be effected without difficulty.

Rites Set for Late Lieut. Gunji, Explorer of Northern Islands

A meeting in memory of the late Lieutenant Shigetada Gunji, who, together with a party of more than 100 members, explored the North Chishima Islands and Kamchatka some 50 years ago, was held at the Gunjin Kaikan at noon on March 13, it was learned here Thursday, according to Domei.

In addition, memorial rites for the late explorer and other members of his party was held at the Honganji Temple here in the afternoon of March 14, attended by seven survivors, the widow of Lieutenant Gunji, relatives and high ranking naval officers including Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada as well as others.

It is recalled that Lieutenant Gunji, recognizing the vital necessity of guarding the Chishima Islands and other northern territories from the Russian menace, resigned his post in the Navy and organized an exploration party which sailed in several small cutters from Tokyo in 1843. After struggling through rough seas for several months, the party finally managed to reach Shumushu Island, at the northern tip of the Chishima group.

With the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, however, Lieutenant Gunji's exploration was brought to an abrupt end when he was arrested by the Russian authorities and imprisoned in Russian territory.

While the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations were going on in the United States, the Lieutenant managed in some way, despite his confinement, to communicate with the late Marquis Jutaro Komura, Japan's delegate to the peace talks in Portsmouth, advising the latter to do his utmost to include the fishery rights in the northern sea off the Russian coast in the peace terms. It was this advice which resulted in the existing Russo-Japanese fishery treaty.

Epochal Compact Signed in Nanking

(Continued from Page 1)

nanimous mind worthy of a great nation.

"It is eagerly hoped that the Chinese people at this moment will grasp the significance and objective of the War of Greater East Asia and then to render their efforts toward the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia in concert with Japan, in consideration of Japan's sincere act of having emancipated China from the Anglo-American fetters."

Promises Fulfilled

Japan' faithful fulfilment of its avowed promises to return its concessions and its extraterritorial rights in China to the National Government at Nanking will take place on March 30, the third anniversary of the founding of that Government at Nanking by President Wang Ching-wei. The event is really significant, because Japan is the first country to have declared the rendition of its concessions and relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights and, moreover, to have decided to execute them.

Following Japan's example, Italy on January 14 made the same declaration and France, too, followed suit only recently. These two European countries are expected to take the same step as Japan in the near future to fulfill their promises. As the first step of the rendition of concessions, as is mentioned definitely in the Agreement, Japan will return its administrative authority over its eight concessions, namely, Hangchow, Soochow, Tientsin, Hankow, Shasi, Tientsin, Amoy and Chungking. With the exception of Chungking and Shasi, the remaining six cities are under Japanese military occupation. As a matter of fact, however, the existence of the two concessions at Chungking and Shasi means almost nothing.

Japan's drastic and praiseworthy action is in striking contrast to the "drawing of dishonored bills" by the United States and Britain, who declared the rendition of their settlements and relinquishment of their extraterritorial rights in China to the refugee Chungking regime on January 12 out of their consternation at Japan's epoch-making declaration.

INCOME LIMIT IN AMERICA OPPOSED BY LOWER HOUSE

$25,000 Ceiling Ruled Null by Representatives; Proposes Income Restoration

The Appropriation Committee of the United States House of Representatives ignored the Presidential decree which limited annual incomes of individuals to $25,000 and proposed a resolution which would restore yearly incomes to the level of December 7, 1941, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday.

As the result of the proposal, President Roosevelt sent a message to the House of Representatives, requesting the revival of the proposal for the $25,000 maximum, thus causing a head-on collision between the government and the legislature.

However, the House ruled the Presidential decree as null and void, stoutly supporting the House Committee, thus handing the Roosevelt government its first opposition in the House which terminated in the defeat of the government.

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GERMANS WINNING IN KHARKOV SECTOR

(Continued from Page 1)

bombings by the Luftwaffe.

The German authorities on March 13 made the following announcement on the composite results of battles in the Orel district, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei:

"In the defensive battles in the Orel district between February 1 and March 10 the German forces destroyed 484 Soviet tanks. The enemy dead numbered about 50,000. Early in February the Red forces commenced attacks from the south, then from the east and lastly from the north and south with enormous reinforcements. In the last stage the enemy forces consisted of 150,000 troops, assisted by 400 tanks and 130 guns as well as a strong air force, but they were repulsed.

Britishers Pessimistic

A signal change has come over the tone of the British press since about a week ago in connection with the favorable development of the eastern front especially in the Kharkov sector for the German forces and the advantageous operation of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel on the Tunisian front, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated March 13.

An optimistic atmosphere that pervaded the British newspapers about the middle of February has now dispersed, as a serious uneasiness is held by American and British political and military leaders. The Times, London, editorialized the general situation on the eastern front substantially as follows:

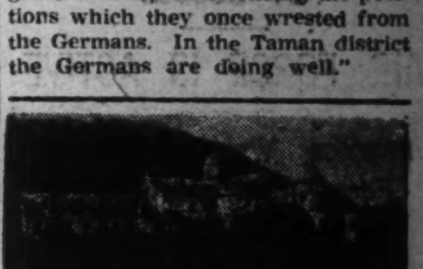
"Thaw has started on the southern front earlier than usual and with it a general bog has come over the district. Winter also will be shorter this year on the central and northern fronts. Thaw is acting disadvantageously on the Soviet forces who are at their best in winter offensives. This will be a great blow to the Red forces. It is too optimistic for us to expect the advance of the Red forces in the district south of Kharkov. They will experience a great difficulty in defending the positions which they once wrested from the Germans. In the Taman district the Germans are doing well."

124 BRITISH WARPLANES SHOT DOWN IN GERMANY

10-Day Results Announced by Berlin—81 Four-Engined Bombers Brought Down

The Royal Air Forces have lost 124 warplanes in the past 10 days in their raids on Germany, it was announced by the German authorities, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Saturday.

Of the British losses, 81 were four-engined bombers, 21 were two-motored planes, and 22 were combat planes. Six hundred and fifty-two British airmen were killed in these raids, it is reported. These figures do not include losses suffered by the British air forces along the coastal districts, the dispatch added.



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JOURNAL ACCLAIMS GERMANY'S POWER

People of Reich United Into One Solid Fighting Body, Says Voelkischer Beobachter

More cohesively bound than in the first World War, the German people today are united into one solid fighting body, fired by a renewed determination to bring near to realization the creation of a new order, states an article in the Voelkischer Beobachter, according to the Asahi.

The article points out that the situation in Germany today, militarily, economically and ideologically, is far more favorable than that which existed in 1918.

"In the last World War, the advance of the German troops was checked in North Africa while merely a minor section of France was occupied by the German troops. Belgium was not completely in the hands of Germany and the French coastal lines and the English Channel was under the control of the enemy. In the Alsatian area, the enemy had penetrated into the German occupied areas. Holland, Denmark and Norway, despite their neutral positions, were being utilized as foodstuff and munitions supply bases by the enemy.

"On the contrary, in the present war, Germany has occupied the coastal line on the Atlantic Ocean, from Norway to Spain. The French army which was the main enemy in the last war has now been dissolved and the industrial facilities of France are at the disposal of Germany.

"In the previous war, the German submarines had only two or three bases but even with this number, they were able to carry on their furious activities in the Atlantic, unrestrictedly. Today, the situation is even more favorable to the Axis. The undersea craft are better equipped and are able to utilize all the coastal bases in the occupied areas.

"On the eastern front in the last war, the Russian forces launched a terrific offensive, advancing some hundred kilometers nearer to the German border line than in the present operations. Some of the troops even invaded Austria. The German occupied areas in Russia at the time of the downfall of the Tsarist regime, following the revolution, were much smaller than those already occupied by Germany in the present conflict in a period of one and a half years."

Economic Stability Achieved

The article then discussed the economic problems which beset Germany in the last war and those besetting it now.

"In the last war, due to the effective blockade of the enemy, the Germans suffered immensely from food shortage. Their sufferings were intensified owing to the illegal transactions of the Jewish residents at the beginning of the war and due to the belated adoption of the rationing system. In the third winter of the war, the food situation was extremely acute.

"In the present war, a fair distribution system of foodstuffs was instituted at the outset of the war, promising the people on the home front and the soldiers in the trenches assured sustenance. In the third year of the present war, the people were given an extra ration of foodstuffs, a fact which testifies to the economic stability of Germany.

"Through the successful occupation of the rich food producing areas, hitherto controlled by the Soviet Union, Germany has further secured the means of keeping her people continually and sufficiently fed. Various nourishing foodstuffs, including butter, cheese, fish and wine produced in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and France are now being continually sent to the German soldiers at their posts.

"As to industrial activities, more than half of the factories hitherto controlled by the enemy have been transferred to German management. All the industries throughout Europe are now exerting their utmost in manufacturing necessary war weapons for the use of the Axis nations. A suitable substitute for copper has already been discovered.

"Germany is now also in a superior position in transportation activities. In order to meet the increased demand for war materials with the mechanization of modern warfare, the enemy must send a great quantity of materials to the war zone by way of circuitous water route, continuously exposing himself to the attacks by the superb Reich submarines and aircraft. The supply bases which were previously monopolized by the enemy have been already transferred to German control. In the last war, the enemy availed himself of practically all the ships throughout Europe, but today the enemy must fight single-handed in transportation warfare, the ships and harbor facilities owned by the Axis Nations and their allies no longer being available to them."

Lastly, the article commented upon the ideological soundness of the German War structure.

"At the time of the last war, party politics was still prevailing, which caused disunity among the military officers. The Social Democratic Party, hoisting its anti-nationalistic banner, prepared for a social revolution and went so far as to support the laborers' strike in munition factories. The Jews and Freemasons machinated to hasten Germany's defeat, by causing confusion and insecurity among financial circles.

"At present, the German people are strongly united into one under the capable and powerful leadership of Reichsfuehrer Hitler. There is not a single person in Germany who is deceived by enemy propaganda. Their deep-rooted faith in final victory, is thus based on an impregnable foundation."

MANCHOUKUO PROUD OF ITS PREMIER CHANG

Dynamic Leader Exerting All-Out Effort to Eradicate Anglo-American Influence From Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, was born in Taian, Chinchow, in 1872. In his youth he was in the anti-Government army and made brotherhood pacts with Chang Tso-lin, Chang Tso-hsiang and others. Because of seniority, he was looked up to as the leader of the league.

Shortly before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, he, along with Chang Tso-lin and other colleagues, was enlisted in the regular army. Rising steadily in rank, he was promoted to general. Today he heads the list of elder leaders in military and political fields in Manchoukuo. He has had rich experience in actual warfare and his able leadership, by virtue of which he was made a unit commander in 1918, at the time of the expedition against the South, and led his unit into Honan Province.

During the first Fengten-Chihli war, he, as commander-in-chief of the Fengtien army, fought Generals Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang. Fortunes of war frowning on him, he was defeated. This enraged Chang Tso-lin and General Chang Ching-hui went into retirement in Tientsin, but was soon called back to service because of his rare ability. Today he enjoys probably the greatest popularity of all the elder leaders of Manchoukuo.

Having a correct understanding of relations between Japan and Manchuria and convinced that dependence on Japan was the only way to Manchuria's progress, he had no hesitation in becoming an official of the new-born State of Manchoukuo after the Manchurian Incident to devote himself to the promotion of the welfare of his people. Incidentally, he has a violent abhorrence to Communism, and even in this respect alone he had been an advocate of cooperation with Japan.

Man of Sound Judgment

General Chang is not of the over-clever type and is, therefore, not after stunts. To his sound method is due the healthy progress of Manchoukuo. At casual glance his policies may appear extremely conservative, but the fact is that he has the knack of grasping a situation from a broad viewpoint and of accomplishing an aim step by step.

By leaving details to his colleagues and subordinates, he keeps himself free for the general overseeing and direction. This has enabled the various branches of government each to give full play to its ability and to achieve great results. The sum total of these achievements has worked wonders an perfected Manchoukuo's structure as an important rear base in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

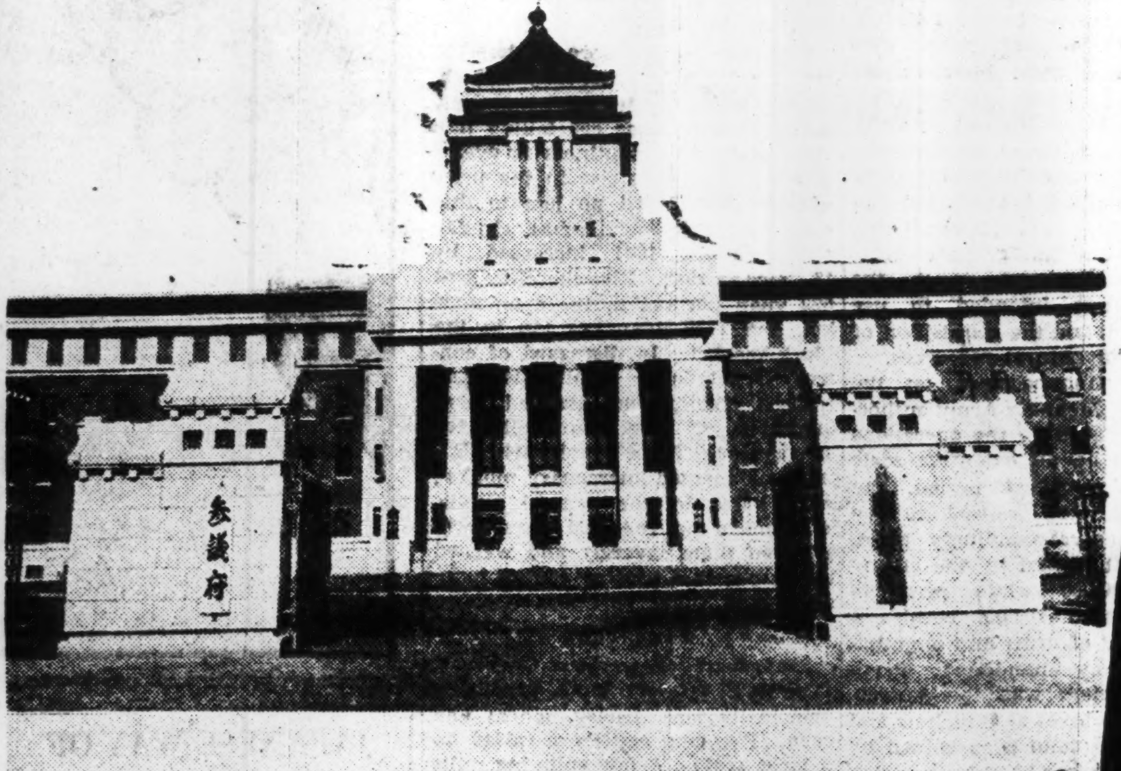
Convinced that America and Britain must be overthrown, the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere firmly established and a New World Order ushered in if Manchoukuo is to continue to live in happiness and if East Asia is to retain its independence, freedom and prosperity, General Chang means to put the total national strength into the attainment of this objective. This resolute stand of his is amply proved by his utterances and actions since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Contrary to general impression, Premier Chang's past activities were not confined to the military field with Manchuria as the background. Twice he has been a State Minister. Following is his career in brief:

After filling military posts, he was appointed Chief of Administration in Harbin and concurrently commander of the army force stationed there. In 1924, he was appointed Superintendent of National Preparations. In 1927, he was appointed Minister of War. Later in the same year he filled the portfolio of Commerce. After recovering from the wound suffered in 1928 when Chang Tso-lin died in an explosion, he was appointed, successively, Chief Administrator of the Special Administrative Area, President of the Supreme War Council of the National Government and a member of the Committee for the Administration of the North-eastern Provinces.

Upon the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident in 1931, he was instrumental in the maintenance of peace and order in cooperation with the Japanese Forces. In 1932, he became the Governor of Amur Province. With the founding of the State of Manchoukuo in the same year, he was appointed President of the Supreme Council and concurrently the Governor of the Special Administrative Area.

In 1935, he rose to the honors and responsibilities of Premier in succession to Cheng Hsiao-thsu and has been the pillar of State administration since.



Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo.

Left, top, the Privy Council building in Hsinking.

Left, below, drays loaded with soy beans being transported to the market.

AMERICA NOW WORKING ON PORTABLE AIRFIELDS

Metallic Runways to Accommodate Largest and Fastest Plane Being Constructed

The United States is constructing expedient metallic runways to accommodate the take-offs and landings of America's largest and fastest warplane, it is revealed by American journals, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday.

The new runway can be dissembled and loaded on 18 trucks. This portable airfield can be assembled within several days, being constructed in a simple hook-and-eye system by which separate metallic plates 10 inches in width and 10 feet in length, can be readily linked together.

Grass is used to camouflage the runway, and the edges are rounded out to prevent injuries to the wheels of the craft and also to the crew, the journals explained.

Raid Casualties Given

British civilian casualties due to Luftwaffe raids during February were announced by the British Air Ministry on Friday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei. The bulletin revealed that 352 persons were either killed or missing, while 347 are in hospitals, receiving medical care.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Nation Celebrates 38th Army Day

With Army planes roaring over the capital in anti-air-raid maneuvers as a curtain raiser, the 38th Army Day was fittingly observed throughout the country on March 10.

In Tokyo, with the break of dawn, Army planes soared into the sky in defense of the city against an hypothetical enemy squadron.

Hundreds and thousands of people visited the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines from early dawn to pay humble homage and at the same time to pray for the continued glory of the nation. In the afternoon, a huge Army Band including members of the Toyama Military School paraded through the streets of Tokyo playing martial tunes befitting the occasion. In the evening, a gigantic mass rally was held at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Bank of Japan Grants Credit to China Bank

Credit to the amount of ¥200,000,000 over a period of five years has been accorded by the Bank of Japan to the Federal Reserve Bank of China. The agreement for the loan was signed on March 10 between Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and Viscount Kiichi Sakatani, adviser to the Federal Reserve Bank of China.

The credit thus established consists of a new loan of ¥100,000,000 and the renewal of the ¥100,000,000 accommodated by 15 influential banks of Japan to the Federal Reserve Bank of China at the time of its inception in 1938.

The loan agreement has completed the chain of linkage of all the central banks in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the Bank of Japan, attesting to the satisfactory progress made in the financial structure of the common prosperity orbit.

Changes Made In Education

To train all teachers in the Imperial Way with the first stress put on mental and physical training, all normal schools throughout the country will be placed under the direct control of the Education Ministry.

All normal schools, for boys and girls alike, have thus far been under the management of the prefectural authorities, under whose jurisdiction the institutes are located. Now, they are to be placed under State control as is the case with higher normal schools.

The Government expects that all teachers will be most effectively trained so that they will form the core of mental cultivation among the people. Education in general at the same time, will be so renovated that the whole nation will be inspired with the true mission of the State.

Nippon Forces Destroy 124 Enemy Aircraft

Since the recent deployment of the Japanese Forces from Guadalcanal, the Solomons and New Guinea areas have been turned into arenas of decisive aerial combats between the Japanese and American air forces. Launching daring offensives against the enemy, the Japanese Army and Navy Forces shot down 113 enemy aircraft and destroyed 11 others on the ground during the period from February 16 to March 8. Also four enemy submarines were sunk.

Meanwhile, in the neighborhood of East New Guinea, Japanese Naval Forces sank one enemy transport of 3,000 tons and also heavily damaged another on March 8. On March 10, about 60 enemy planes attacked Japanese air base in the Solomons but 11 of them were shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire.

Yangtze Crossed In Face of Enemy

Another brilliant record to Japan's history of war has been added with the successful crossing of the Yangtze River in face of the enemy on March 8. Continuing their rapid advance farther to the south, these intrepid men of the Imperial Army completely occupied Mitotze, a strategic keypoint near Shasi, after smashing the stubborn resistance of the Chungking 61st Division.

Meanwhile, vanguards of the Imperial Forces that crossed the Yangtze River at a point between Shasi and Yochow, smashed the 118th Chungking Division around Sinchang and completely occupied Shihshou, a key point between Kienli and Shasi, on March 10.

Germans Launch Kharkov Offensive

The German forces pressing on Kharkov occupied Walki, a strategic keypoint west of the city, and also took control of all main railways and road in this vicinity early last week.

In engagements staged in this sector, the Luftwaffe was remarkably active, putting the Soviet forces into utter confusion. On March 8, the German air force crushed several Soviet positions in the Kharkov sector, while the land forces encircled and annihilated one Soviet infantry division, accounting for 2,800 enemy dead.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

stance, the reader may trace diverse thoughts of alien origin: a dash of Confusian ethics and Buddhism, maybe, a hint of ancient Paganism, a bit of the Galilean teachings of the first century, even a suspicion of the 19th century Utilitarianism as well as native thought straight from the soil. As Asia is one, as Kakuzo Okakura says, so is the unity of mankind also undeniable. However much men differ in thought according to soil or clime, age or country, there are some fundamental issues of life on which they must think alike. Indeed we must postulate a certain common universal thought-background, or there can be no discussion on any thought subject. So the boundaries between "Japanese thought" and "Chinese thought," for instance, or "Western thought," are often blurred and indeterminate.

"Victory"

Secondly, thought is a fluid thing like water, taking various shapes according to environment, and there is also such a thing as fashion or ruling passion which controls the thought of a particular age or country at a different stage of evolution. For instance, the predominant thought of the Japanese at the present moment is "Victory" to gain victory over our adversaries in order to vindicate the august principles embodied in the Imperial Rescript of December 8, 1941. Any other thought, ever so Japanese, which tends at all to harm or obscure this all-important victory-thought will be heresy of the first water, rightly treated as dire treason.

Thirdly, the thought of a country is inextricably linked with the language it uses. The Logos is ever the same as the Holy Spirit. Without Word there can be no thought. Trying to write in English, as I do, the thought clothed in Japanese words, I seem to find myself in a paradoxical situation: it will be inevitable even if what is quintessentially Japanese should assume in the course of transmission something of the peculiar genius of the medium employed. But if the doctrines of Jesus first enunciated in the Hebrew tongue could be spread over the world in the languages of Greeks and Romans, and it the sutras of the Ihdian Buddha could be preached by Chinese and Japanese words, there is no reason why Japanese thought could not be conveyed beyond its native home through the channels of alien language. Yet it is a substitute, and my hope is that this humble contribution may have the effect of bringing many persons to the fountain-head of Japanese thought and drink deep of the crystal spring of original words.

I need hardly add that I am primarily addressing myself to an English-reading audience, and shall as far as I can speak in their idiom, but hope at the same time that they will in some measure repress their own conventional ideas and sentiments born of their characteristic mode of life and their old traditions, and bring an open mind, that is, more of the believing than the critical frame of mind in perusing what follows hereafter. This is going to be no "propaganda" in the popular sense of the word. Japanese thought as such is a perfect gem serene "that it requires no decking out in any flashy colors of "advertisement"; it needs only the simplest and most straightforward elucidation to win its way into the hearts of men.

(To Be Continued)

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 4)

punishment. The countries that were degraded to an inferior level and also the exploited nations and the despised backward countries began to bear hate and revenge in their hearts. Others, however, nursed, more nobly, a longing for justice, and they patiently but with undiminishing perseverance, made preparations to challenge the impassible.

North American whom she scorned at first and in whom she later placed her hopes, is now conducting the most shameless of invasions upon British territory. North American control at present reaches from India to Australia. On the other hand, Canada since a long time ago has ceased to be a British "zone of influence" to become that which is ambigously known as a "Dominion" of North America. But this is not all. American troops are in control in British territory and in the very streets of London. British politicians dare not make decisions without consulting the Yankee authorities. The British navy has been deposed. Far from that, the executive head of her democratic policy, the "leader" of the war and spokesman of the proud British nation, doubles his vertebral column and prostrates himself humbly to declare that Roosevelt is the genius of the Pacific campaign, and that he, Churchill "is his attentive lieutenant who awaits his brilliant commands to carry them out without delay."

We think this is too great a descent in the degradation of a great nation. With great sorrow we venture to ponder as to whether with this undetainable turn of the wheel of human destinies, the day might not come when sentences such as "Dogs and Englishmen not admitted here" will appear in some parts of the world.

E. R.

March 13,

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1943

Mobilization of Europe's Total Resources

As the European war enters upon its decisive stage, the Axis Powers are preparing to strike a death blow at the enemy by mobilizing the total resources at their command. A prominent feature of the present war is that Germany has not a single enemy on the Western European Continent, where she had many in the World War of 1914-1918. Not only has she the positive cooperation of Italy, Hungary, and Rumania in the present war, but she is in a position to mobilize the human and material resources of all the regions from Scandinavia to the Balkans, which have in effect become her hinterland. It is due to this favorable circumstance that the Axis Powers have invariably held an advantageous position over the enemy during the past four years of warfare.

When Germany conquered France and subdued all other hostile states in Europe by her blitzkrieg tactics, it was generally conjectured that Germany would be able to end the war in a very short time, but Germany herself has never been obsessed by any undue optimism. Of course, she has never been in doubt as to her ultimate victory, but she was not so sanguine as to believe that the war would be brought to a speedy end. Contrary to the general belief, it was for the purpose of providing against the contingency of a protracted war that Germany resorted to her blitzkrieg. She concluded that in order to fight a protracted war, it was absolutely necessary for her to establish sway over Europe in as brief a period as possible, and she shaped her course accordingly.

The fact that Germany succeeded in bringing the European Continent under her control in a very short time has greatly improved her position. By dint of her remarkable organizing power, she has quickly transformed the occupied regions either into strategic bases or into her hinterland. With her allies, Hungary and Rumania, she established a close relationship of military and economic cooperation, thereby securing their wholehearted support.

Germany's work of building the hinterland has centered in the eastern regions. Thus, in Poland, in other eastern regions, and in the occupied areas in the Soviet Union, the acquisition of materials and military provision and the mobilization of labor for wartime economy are going on very systematically and on a large scale. In these zones, which were "Germanized" very rapidly, both industry and commerce are thoroughly mobilized for war purposes. The management of all activities in Poland is in the hands of the German Government, and under the program already mapped out, all these enterprises are to be converted into German property after the conclusion of the war to give employment chiefly to the soldiers who have seen service at the front. The Eastern Trust Company (Haupttreuhandstelle Ost), which was established on January 1, 1939, is now active under German management, as the result of the speedy and smooth transfer and adjustment of the property of the former Polish Government and the commercial and industrial enterprises of Poles Polish industry is almost exclusively devoted to the manufacture of war materials, and the factories which were formerly under the management of the Polish Government have been turned over to the control of the Industrial Company of the Government-General (Werke des General-governements A.G.). Some of the other factories are placed under the supervision of Control Committees, while some others are being operated by a big German concern. In the agricultural sphere, the land reform has been carried out with a view to increasing production. By the loan of agricultural implements and by other means also, agricultural production is being encouraged.

In the field of communications, the motor-car roads newly built in Poland since the establishment of the Government-General there was put at 1,413 kilometers in the summer of 1942, while the newly-built railways amounted to an aggregate length of 1,700 kilometers. What claims special attention about the construction of these means of conveyance is that the main routes go southward from both directions—one leading from Western Russia to Bucharest and Constanza via Moscow and the other going by way of Czernowitz, Lemberg, and Cracow. These roads connect the eastern part of the European Continent with the Balkans, the so-called "entrance to the Orient," and, though yet only sectional in their sphere of activity, they are already playing a very important part in the transportation of goods on the European Continent.

It is further to be noticed that Germany is achieving very good results in her protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia in the matter of the intensification and concentration of the production of war materials. In these regions the working hours are fixed at eight hours a day, as a matter of principle, but it is so laid down at the same time that factories can impose ten hours a day or sixty hours a week if circumstances demand it. This new rule has been in operation in the metal industry since November, 1941. The concentration of production has been completed speedily, the all-round switch-over of peace industries to war industries having been effected with dispatch. Now, labor within the protectorate is being mobilized by methods at once very rational and exceedingly adroit. In agriculture also, rationalization has been effected admirably. The work of rationalizing agriculture is supervised and controlled by the Agricultural and Forestry Union for Bohemia and Moravia (Verband der Land-und Forstwirtschaft fur Bohmen und Mahren), and this Union, which has its headquarters in Prague, is under the direction of the German Department of Agriculture and Forestry (Ministerium fur Land-und Forstwirtschaft). Thanks to this rationalization of agriculture, much has been achieved in the direction of increasing production. It is, indeed, with good reason that Germany has been able to carry on successfully the two-front war, since June 22, 1941, with Britain and America on the one side and with the Soviet Union on the other. That is to say, the fact that Germany has always held a position of advantage over her enemies is ascribable to the success of her reconstruction work on the European Continent. As her hinterland, the European Continent has a rich reserve of both material and human resources to draw upon. As is clear both from Fuehrer Hitler's recent pronouncement and from the speech of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, Germany is determined to elaborate resolute measures in order to enhance her fighting strength, and with this end in view, the thoroughgoing concentration of industrial efforts on the manufacture of war materials and the large-scale importation of foreign labor are already going on briskly.

In North Africa, the war situation is turning favorably for the Axis side, and on the Eastern front also, Germany's adjustment of fighting lines is yielding good results, as can be seen by the success of the German counter-offensive in the Donetz sector. It will not, indeed, be long before a big offensive on an unprecedented scale, in which the total resources of all peoples on the European Continent are mobilized, will develop to decide the final issue of the European war.

A Year Ago Today

March 15, 1942

Batavia, the capital of the Netherlands East Indies, is being restored at a swift pace to conditions which ruled before the city fell to the Imperial Army on March 5.

* * *

Evacuation of Indians from Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo and Madras into the interior has begun to assume serious proportions under the prevailing uneasy situation confronting India internally and externally while the anti-British movement is also spreading.

* * *

The London press published bitter criticisms against the British people for their failure to understand the seriousness of the war and for their opposition to food rationing. Tea, meat, butter, fats, coffee, spices and other food necessities are being subjected to further restriction in distribution, and much complaint has been openly expressed by the British public.

* * *

General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander of the British forces in India, has admitted that the loss of Rangoon and southern Burma "was far worse than the loss of Singapore and Malaya."

* * *

The Parliament of the Union of South Africa has passed defense appropriations totaling £40,000,000. Before passage the measure met with strong opposition from some congressional quarters.

* * *

Australian troops losses in Malaya have been far greater than those suffered in Libya, Francis Forde, Australian War Minister, has announced. During the fighting in Malaya and at Singapore, a total of 17,031 troops, including 287 officers and 16,744 soldiers, have been lost compared with the total loss of 13,335 troops suffered in Libya.

* * *

Anti-British sentiment is increasing in Egypt, according to statements made by members of the Bulgarian Legation in Cairo, who have arrived in Sofia. Recently, large public demonstrations took place in Cairo, in which thousands of people carrying anti-British posters participated.

* * *

Port Moresby was subjected to another severe bombing by the Japanese Air Units today.

LOSS OF CHEKIANG AND KIANGSI IS BITTER BLOW TO CHUNGKING

Two Provinces Are Noted for Rich Deposits of Non-Ferrous Metals and Abundant Farm Products

By CHIGYO ISHIHAMA
(From the Keikoku)

The Chekiang-Kiangsi operations which the Japanese Imperial Forces carried out in the early fall of 1942 have proved a great blow to the enemy.

It resulted in driving out an army of 300,000 made up of 30 divisions led by Ku Chu-tung Chungking Commander of the Third Army, the cutting off of the Chekiang-Kiangsi supply route to Chungking, the destruction of the air bases which the Anglo-Americans intended to use against Japan, and the acquisition of a vast area of natural resources.

In their announcement on the campagin the Japanese Army authorities stated that since the operations were pushed on an extensive scale and for a stretched period, the psychological blow caused to the enemy was correspondingly great. The dead left behind by the enemy numbered 36,000 while prisoners taken numbered 10,000, besides a huge quantity of arms and ammunition the enemy abandoned. Particularly important was the destruction of the air bases at Chuchow and Lingshui. The land area gained by th Imperial Forces by this campaign extended over 200,000 square kilometers to the west, of the Yangtze, which is said to contain considerable deposits of non-ferrous metals, including flourspar. Being noted for its rich farm products, its loss is heavy indeed, to the Chungking regime.

Two Supply Routes Plugged

The provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsi proved thorny to the Imperial Forces on account of the fact that two supply routes lay in the north of Chekiang, finding their course through Kiangsi toward Chungking. One known as the 'southeast course' was principally used for smuggling war materials from Shanghai and Hongkong, while the other known as the northern course' was used for smuggling goods from Shanghai to the hinterland. With regard to the former route, the materials would first be landed in a coastal town near Ningpo, such as Taichow and Wenchow, from where they would be carried to Kinhwa, to be later conveyed to the interior by the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

With regard to the northern route, there were two alternatives, by utilizing rivers or a railroad which went as far as Changchow. At any rate, the goods shipped by this route were first collected in towns lying on the southwestern banks of Tai-hu, such as Wuhsing, Changsing and Hangchow. While the route between Wuhsing and Changsing had already been disruped prior to the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign by the Rural Pacification work of the Nanking Government, its disruption became whole and complete after the conclusion of the said campaign. With regard to the southeastern route, it lost its usefulness when Ningpo and Wenchow, on the coast, fell into Japanese hands. With the fall of Chuki and Kinhwa in Chekiang, even the minor roads became useless for smuggling purposes.

To trace the effects of the campaign in the two provinces, let us proceed from the east to the west, starting from Chuchow.

Importance of Chuchow

Chuchow is a vast city situated in the western part of Cheking, and is the seat of a hsien or the district government. Provided with an air base, reputed to be the best equipped in China, the Anglo-Americans had conspired to use Chuchow in air-raiding Japan. As the city served as a strategic center for the Chungking army, Chiang Kai-shek had stationed an army of 150,000 there with instructions to defend it to the last. Besides, the United States had stationed three squadrons of its air force at that base.

Chuchow is important for its irrigation system known as Tungai Dams, which made possible the development of the whole district for agriculture. There are two methods of cultivation in Chuchow, one peculiar to the plans and another for the hillside. The plains are known by the name of 'lungtien,' and the latter 'pantien.' While lugtien yields only one good rice-crop a year, a pantien is able to produce two rice crops, in addition to other crops. The annual output of rice in the Chuchow area was claimed to be 600,000 koku, of which 500,000 koku were consumed locally, leaving the rest to be sent over to other hseins. After the rationing system was introduced by the Chungking regime, there was a shortage of 1,000 koku as the army stationed in Chuchow had to be fed from the same source. Besides rice, the district produces barley, wheat, corn, maize, millet, vegetable oils, tung oil, tea and cotton.

Despite this agricultural prosperity, the people of Chuchow had to depend upon outside help, owing to the suicidal policy of the Chungking regime, which caused destruction of internal trade and of the productive capacity of the people of the area. They were made to pay taxes with farm products, and also to sell their crops to the military.

Chuchow is, therefore, a deserted city today, with practically nobody living in it. The city-ramparts, houses and terraces are falling into ruin, and mute emptiness is everywhere. The steep rise in the price of rice contributed no less to this state. Its price which had already advanced in 1941 increased by 15 times in 1942. Rice therefore cost 522 yuan per tan in the open market, and 1739 yuan per tan in the black market. In disregard of control regulations, capitalists and traders bought and hoarded large quantities of the commodity for speculation. These pernicious N.E.P men, nicknamed 'mercenary monks', were hated by the general public, so much so that the local newspapers attacked them severely and warned the public that greater danger lurked behind these parasites.

Kiangshan

Kiangshan, in western Chekiang, is a small country town, producing principally rice, barley, wheat and corn. Pigs and cattle are raised on a large scale. A few spinning mills have also been operating since 1938, with a capital of 170,000 yuan. Cotton goods, woolen blankets, army sandals and military caps are also manufactured.

Kiangshan too suffered from high prices of commodities; the abnormal rise in the price of salt created particular hardships for people. Situated where the boundaries of Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces meet, Kiangshan is the first stepping stone of a high gradient which develops towards Kiangsi province. This elevated stretch is fully reforested with pines, cryptomeria and paulownia, presenting to a visitor a glamorous sight. characteristically Chinese—purple tincture of grotesque mountains, and paulownia trees bearing green fruits. It is out of these trees that the famed tung oil is produced. Though the provinces of Szechwan, Hunan and Hupeh have been prominently known for the production of this oil, Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces have of late begun to earn equal fame in this respect, especially after the introduction of the Tungfang Oil Company into that area. This company applied improved methods of extraction by which the green oil, which was considered impure, was eliminated, so much so that Chekiang-Kiangsi tung oil has made a name for itself in the Chinese exporting market.

Tung oil finds its use in paints and varnishes. One report has it that gasoline can be produced from tung oil. This has proved a boon to the Chungking regime which is suffering from scarcity of gasoline. According to a U. P. report of June 12, 1942, Chungking was contemplating setting up 60 plants for the manufacture of gasoline out of tung oil produced in Szechwan province.

The biggest importer of tung oil from China was the United States. In 1937 China exported to the United States 90,000,000 yuan worth of tung oil. In 1938 and 1939, the shipments totaled 40,000,000 yuan and 35,000,000 yuan respectively.

Kwangfeng-hsien

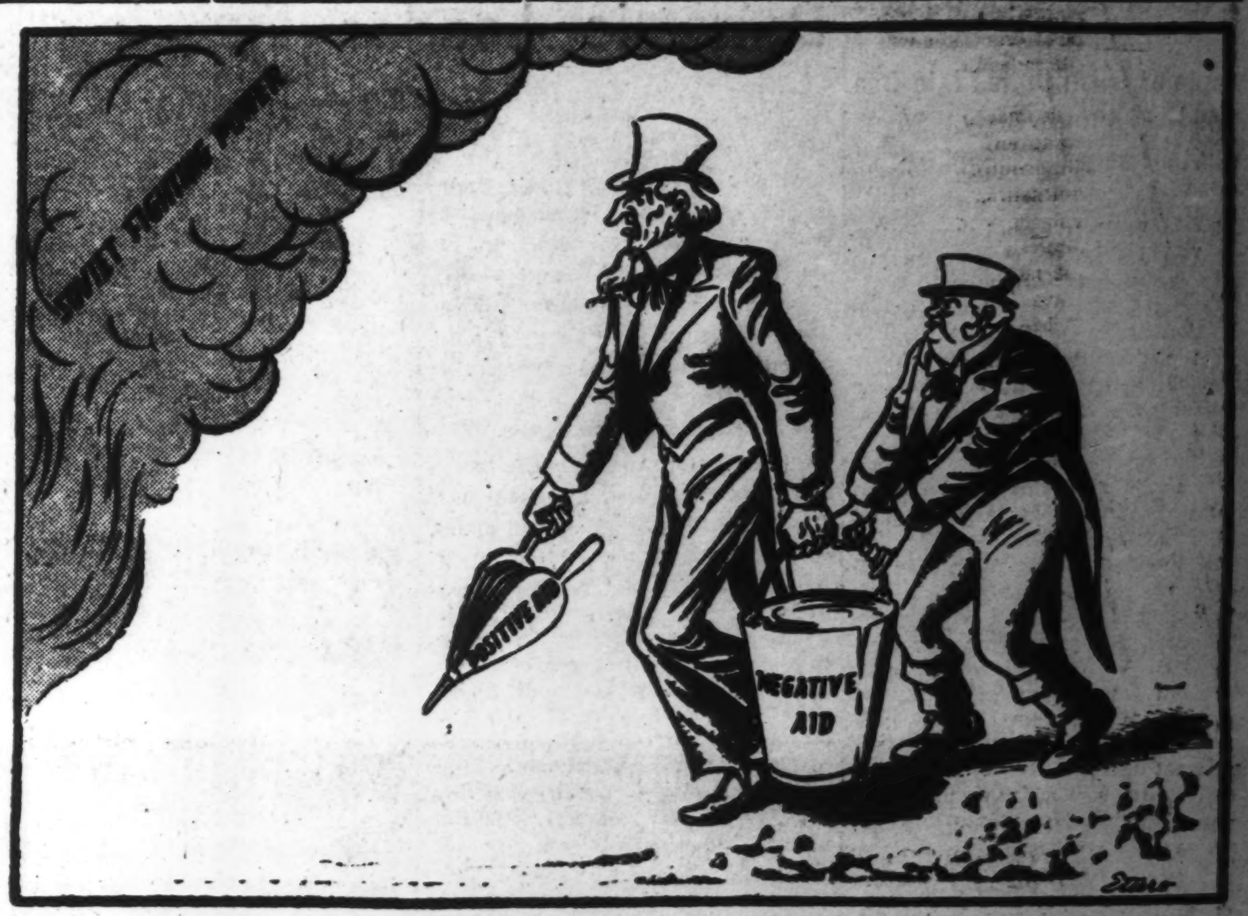
Following the campaign further west we reach Kwangfeng-hsien in Kiangsi. Its chief product is tobacco which, before the war, was being exported in large quantities. Being a hilly tract of land, its importance as an agricultural center is next to nothing. Even rice has to be supplied from other regions. There was some live-stock raised in this area but the condition recently has not been favorable. The farmers are poor and backward. There, too, prices went up as a result of Chungking's economic policy. The country is in a state of devastation due to the scorched-earth measures of Chiang's army.

Shnangiao-hsein forms the last point of our survey in the newly acquired area. The town of Shanjao is on the river bank of Sin-kiang. Ferry-boats plying along this river form the chief means of transportation. The streets along side of the river have all been ruined due to recent bombings. Though some of the residents of the town have returned to their old dwellings, the place is still desolate On the plea of making the city self-sufficient in its requirements, the Chungking regime had imposed considerable hardship on the population. Industrial plants like those of cotton spinning, electric supply, oil-extraction and rice-milling were started, while the labor of war-refugees and female hands was commandeered by the military to operate them. But all these plans went to naught due to the swift advance of the Japanese troops into the area.

Having thus ceased to be a supply base and route to the Chungking regime, and having been devastated due to the ravages of war, both Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces have now become the first concern of the Japanese authorities in their rehabilitation program. Among the works already undertaken are the supervision of the railroad in the eastern section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi area by the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, the development of mines, and the erection of saltpans.

This reconstruction work will not only prove a contribution toward the needs of the present war economy, but also will facilitate the pacification work of the Nanking Government.

They Haven't Made Up Their Minds Yet



JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Introduction

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

Man has been defined as a thinking animal. Not that other animals do not think. We like to consider even animals of lower grades, so called, are endowed with the divine gift of thought. Looking upon the horse, our loyal ally, the dog, our faithful servant, and the cunning fox and that grim-visaged philosopher of the nocturnal forest, the owl, we cannot imagine otherwise. Only we may not divine their thought because they do not speak any language, or because we are too dense to understand if they have one. They on the contrary seem to comprehend human speech, much better than we do theirs, as proved by the surprising intelligence of the trained dog which understands such words (in every language) as "go, stop," "good, bad," "Yes, No," 'slow, fast," "left, right," etc., which certainly is more than can be said about very young, very old or half-crazy human beings.

Of the sages of antiquity it has been said that they could understand the speech (i.e. thoughts) of different animals, even of the lowest kind: Solomon, says the legend, could interpret the words of birds, fish, bees and ants. Devout Buddhists have no doubt that all the sentient creatures and creations in nature, including crawling worms, trees and grasses, have the soul of Buddha within them. Saint Gyogi heard the voice of a human mother in the song of a bird carolling in the mountains.

Thought Kills

No, men do not monopolize the privilege of thought, but it is conceded, that is, by ourselves that we, lords of creation, are also lords of the thought world, the grandest philosophers on earth. Not only do we think about this or that but we think about the thought we think, contemplating on why we think such and such thoughts. This is a process known as psychology, an important branch of philosophy, and it differentiates us from other animals; for it is closely related to what we call morality and ethics, the words derived, as I understand, from the ancient terms signifying "manners," "customs," "habits." It serves to clarify and rationalize thought, even elevate or purify it, giving our conduct right direction or enabling us to know how we should act under all circumstances and in our relations with one another in the world.

Thought can be at once a murderous fiend or a guardian angel. Once I was walking in Kamakura with a European friend, when seeing a snake crossing our path, he began to belabor it with stones. To my question, "why do you do that?" he answered that it was the usual way to treat snakes in his country, the idea being derived no doubt from the Hebrew-Christian tradition that the snake was an embodiment of Satan who had caused the "first parents" to commit the "original sin." Then I warned him, "If you do the same thing over there (pointing to Enoshima), the chances are that you may be stoned to death by an angry mob." Enoshima, as everybody knows, is a little islet opposite the Katase coast of Kamakura, sacred unto Benten, Goddess of Arts and Accomplishments, who was supposed to have a great predilection for snakes, so the inhabitants of the islet, thriving upon the unceasing flow of pilgrims, dare not harm any snake.

The selfsame creature is destroyed as an unclean thing at one place or time, but is petted and caressed at another due to difference of thought. If you would mend the conduct of a bad boy, you must first correct his thought. As long as thought remains it will find expression in word or act sooner or later. Wise teachers of olden times therefore declared war on what seemed to them bad thought.

Thought in War

It will be but trite to say that this thought problem holds as important a place in wartime as in peace, for every war is rightly a thought war—a contest between the warring powers, each convinced of the rightness of their own principles. It will not be precisely correct to say that Japan has challenged the Anglo-Americans for the purpose of forcing Japanese thought upon them, but it will be found when the war is over that the thought of the victor nation will have a conquering effect on the thought of the vanquished. When we emerge victorious, Japanese thought will exert an epochal influence on the thought of the world. There is already a marked revival of interest in and desire for, the study of Japanese language among the people of our enemy countries, of recent reports from America and England are true, and what can this be but the foreshadowing of the victory we seem destined to win in this silent thought battle we are waging? The intensive universal zeal now being shown in the various Japanese occupied parts of the Southern regions for the acquisition of Japanese is a sure index to their loyal desire to come under the tutelage of Japanese thought; it marks a clear-cut victory of Japanese thought over the ideas hitherto propagated by their former conquerors and rulers.

Historical Examples

In our own history, victory of one clan or class over another almost invariably meant the victory of one school of thought over another. Tenchi Tenno's subjugation of Soga no Iruka which was followed by the greatest political reform Japan had ever experienced, namely, the Reform of Taika (645 A.D.) was the collapse of a hereditary aristocratic oligarchy and the rebirth of what may be called an enlightened constitutional monarchy, and what an epochal change of political thought! The fall of Taira Clan in 1185 A.D. at the hands of Minamoto was the defeat of the sleek thought of decadent Taira bureaucracy by the frost-like vigor and freshness of Bushido. Again the Restoration of Meiji may be interpreted as a triumph of Imperialist Shinto over the orthodox Jukyo, that perverted aberration of Neo-Confucian scholasticism which had long served as the political handmaiden of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

The importance of thought from a national standpoint needs no further emphasis, but before entering on the task set before me, indicated by the new title on top of this column, I must point out a few outstanding difficulties attending it. First, there is no such thing as pure unalloyed Japanese thought. However sterling be the indigenous golden thought, it cannot maintain its stable or permanent value without an alloy of some baser metal. In the sentences already written, for in-

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READERS IN COUNCIL

Churchill, a Mere Lieutenant

To the Editor:

Winston Churchill some time ago said among other things that the President of the United States was the genial chief of the 'Allied' campaign, and that he, Churchill, was no more than his respectful lieutenant, ready to fulfill the orders fabricated by Roosevelt's prodigious political mind.

These words constitute a further symptom of the spirit of weakness and inertia arising at present in Britain.

No longer is she the queen and ruler of the waves, nor is she the empire where the sun never sets, or the gilded cradle of that proud aristocracy who despised the North Americans because they had no titles of nobility, no lineage or escutcheons, and lacked the glorious traditions of the United Kingdom.

This is to be lamented for the prestige of Britain. It is only fair to deplore signs of decadence wherever they appear. The social and political organization of England could well be exhibited as a model to all nations. Her great universities harbored the most select people, not only of the country, but of the chief cities of the world. The high standard of her culture, the integrity of her institutions, her unrivaled commerce and the high discipline of her militia on sea and land, conferred upon her the right to feel proud, and that she should feel a lofty disdain for North America, caused no surprise.

But it is not said in vain that he who boasts will be humbled. Great Britain fell into the sin of pride, and those who let themselves be swayed by its malignant influence cannot escape the consequences of their folly.

And Britain, alas! experienced the unhealthy transport to the higher planes. The war that ended in 1918 placed her in a conspicuous position amongst the world powers. It was to her greatest advantage that she subscribed the Pact of Versailles and her delegates always had the dominating voice in that assembly "to defend peace" which was called the league of Nations: an institution founded upon the belief that "to maintain peace" meant keeping the wealth of the world as well as the privileges of controlling and monopolizing world resources in the hands of three or four powers.

Human nature is so weak and limited that one is led to believe that prosperity is to last for ever. Britain expected that her undaunted superiority would constantly keep her at the top of the world, and becoming arrogant, she decided that other peoples should feel the weight of her authority and might.

She established a hierarchy of nations. A limited number of them could deal with her on a basis of relative equality. Others were compelled to render her humble vassalage. Others still kept on being mere factories in which Britain invested capital with the sole design to exploit and hoard their products in order to control their consumption in the world markets. There were people who were her serfs and endured her domination and who in the opinion of Englishmen were worth nothing except to bear meekly the chains of slavery. Finally a group of nations got the reputation as being suspicious. To these countries products were not sold and their citizens were debarred from any British territory. Some of them were even considered as undesirables, as beings worthy of only being despised and with whom an Englishman could never trade. Many should remember reading in the parks and other public places of London inscriptions such as "Dogs and Chinese not admitted here."

But pride has its own sting and

(Continued on Page 3)